PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette. MORNING EDITION.

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Date of Sailing. Saturday 3-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1907.				
23rd Mar.	PENINSULAR	8294	MARMORA.....	10809
30th „	CALEDONIA	7858	.....	....
6th Apr.	MALDONIA.....	10819	.....	....
13th „	CHINA	7912	.....	....
20th „	PENINSULAR	8294	MOLDAVIA ...	9600
27th „	EGYPT	7912	.....	....
4th May	ORIENTAL	8294	HIMALAYA ...	6898
11th „	ARABIA	7903	.....	....
18th „	PENINSULAR	8294	VICTORIA....	6832
25th „	PERSIA	7951	.....	....
1st June	ORIENTAL.....	8281	INDIA	7911
8th „	PENINSULAR.....	8294	.....	....

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SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon.....	28th Apr. „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guiloneck	16th May „
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	13th June „
NERA	5,576	Schmitz.....	11th July „
DUMBEA	5,681	Boyer.....	8th Aug „
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon.....	5th Sept „

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NERA	5,576	Schmitz	27th Apr. „
DUMBEA	5,696	Boyer	25th May „

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AFRICA	4296	P. Radcsich	1st April,
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April,
KOERNER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcovich	16th May.
AFRICA	4296	P. Radcsich	1st June,
KOERNER	5301	A. Foresti	1st July,
AFRICA	4296	P. Radcsich	1st Aug.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
*† AUSTRIA	7583	A. Bilaffer	3rd April.
*† VORWAERTS ...	5090	R. Colledani	2nd May.
* PERSIA	5895	P. Craglietto	25th May.
* TRIESTE	5095	D. Mistrorigo....	24th June.
* F. FERDINAND.	6046	C. Matcovich	2nd Aug.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

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LINGA.....	2,170	Mon. 25th Mar.	11 a. m.	P. D. & C. *
KOLA.....	1,308	Thur. 21st Mar.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHARA.....	2,170	Frid. 22nd Mar.	12 noon	(direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

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FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

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R. RUBATTINO.....	4,580	M. Saporiti....	15th Apr 1907.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Costa	10th May „
R. RUBATTINO.....	4,580	E. Guochi	10th June „

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CAPRI	6,000	G Belsito	17th May „
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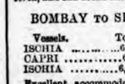

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Liverpool	550	900	470	730	437	640
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Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	..

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	—City of Bombay ..	4,548	Feb.	2	Feb.	16	Feb.	28	Mar. 21
†	—Aston Hall	3,627	„	15	„	28	Mar.	12	„ 31
†	—Methley Hall.....	3,491	„	22	Mar.	8	„	20	„ 30
†‡	—City of London ..	9,000	„	21	„	4	„	15	Apl. 16
*	City of Karachi...	5,547	Mar.	1	„	13	„	24	Mar. 31
†	City of Carthage....	5,524	„	11	„	23	Apl.	4	Apl. 11
†	Sutton Hall	4,420	„	19	Apl.	2	„	14	„ 21
†	Watow Hall	3,314	„	11	Mar.	25	„	6	„ 13
†	City of Agra	4,806	Apl.	18	Apl.	29	May	11	May 18
*	City of Glasgow....	5,457	„	29	May	10	„	21	„ 28
*	Trafford Hall	5,321	May	29	June	8	June	19	June 26

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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

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Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
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GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up.....	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits.....	Gold $3,393,686·99

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Manila.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	City of Mexico.	San Francisco.
HongKong.	Shangai	Washington, D.C
Kobe.	Yokohama.	Canton.
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THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

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F. H. SUTTON,
Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE.
42/43 Church Gate Street

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....	£ 135,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 20,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	ILOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

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C. H. WILSON,
Acting Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAP

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "CITY OF BOMBAY."

PASSENGERS per the S.S. "CITY OF BOMBAY," will please note that the MEDICAL INSPECTION will take place at the Ballard Pier, at 11 a.m. sharp, on the 21st March.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Ellerman Line of Steamers.

NOTICE.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 26th instant, both dates inclusive.

By order of the Board,
HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Ag. Manager.

Bombay, 18th March, 1907.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE Bank will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

R. AITKEN,
Off. Secretary and Treasurer.

BOMBAY, 14TH MARCH, 1907.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY AUTHORIZED Messrs. BARCLY TESSMANN & MAX ROMMEL, each SEPARATELY TO SIGN our FIRM, per PROCURATION.

A. BLASCHECK & Co.

BOMBAY, 18TH MARCH, 1907.

ELLERMAN LINE OF STEAMERS,
(CITY AND HALL LINES,)
HOMEWARD SAILINGS.

THE S. S. "CITY OF BOMBAY" will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL on the 21st March, 1907. The S. S. "CITY of LONDON" is expected to LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL on the 16th April, 1907. Berths can be now engaged for former, and names registered pending arrival of plans, for the latter. Apply to,

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that J. SANDERS SLATER, Esqr., Administrator General of Bombay and Administrator of the Estate and Effects of BALVANTRAO BAPU VAVOORY, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL absolutely to our client VALIMAHOMED SULEMAN, of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan inhabitant, the property mentioned below, all persons having any right, title, claim or interest in or to the said property whether by way of sale, mortgage, lease, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, easement, charge or otherwise howsoever, should make the same known in writing to the Undersigned, at their Office No.8, Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and such claims, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of suit and ground rent tenure together with messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Duncan Road outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and, assessed by the Municipal Assessor under C Ward No. 7,415, Street No. 168, 170, 172, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2,477, New No. 9,505, old Survey No. 78, New Survey No. 4,793, containing by admeasurement 144 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the said Duncan Road, on the West by a Sweeper's passage, on the North by the property of Damodar Shri Krishna, and on the South by the property of Sonabai, widow of Ardeshir Rustomji.—Dated this 19th day of March, 1907,

JEHANGIR, GULABBHAI & BILIMORIA,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICE is hereby given that BHIKO MANGIA MAHTRA, Son of MANGIA CAWLIA MAHTRA deceased, has contracted to SELL to JAGANNATH MORESHWAR PATEL, the undermentioned ancestral property.

Any person having any claim against the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, sale, lease, trust, lien or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed irrespective of such claim (if any) and such claims will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Toka Hilly land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and premises lying and being at Agarwads, Sewree, without the Fort in the Island and Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 263 square yards, or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue and old No. none, New No. 16,819, Old Survey No. none, New Survey P. V. 11 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under F. Ward No. 2424, Street No. 1118 and in the name of Kamalia Padman Mahtra and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Krishnaji Waman Mule, on or towards the West by the property of Hoosein Mussalmin, on or towards the South by the property of Ganoo Dadoo Mahtra and on or towards the North by the property of Ganoo Dadoo Mahtra and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Bhikoo Mangia Mahtra and his tenants.

JAGANNATH MERESHWAR PATEL,
House No. 330,
Sewree Koliwada.

Bombay, 16th March, 1907.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the exclusive privilege of the Manufacture in the Government Central Distillery at Bangalore, of Arrack and other Country spirits and supply for the territories of Mysore and the Civil & Military Station of Bangatore, for a period of three years from 1st July, 1907, to 30th June, 1910.

2. Every tender should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 5,000 and should reach the Undersigned on or before noon of WEDNESDAY the 3rd April, 1907.

3. For conditions and further particulars, see Notification No. Fl. 6501-S.R. 53-03, dated 28th February 1907 in the Mysore Gazette.

P. N. PURNAIYA,
Excise Commissioner in Mysore.
Office of the Excise Commissioner in Mysore, Dated, Bangalore, 11th March, 1907.

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NOTICE.

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F. R. J.,
55, FREKE ROAD, Fort, Bombay.

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There is nothing to break
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Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS OF THE TRAIN SERVICE OVER JALAMB-KHAMGAON SECTION.

ON and from the 1st of April, 1907, the present Timings of the UP and DOWN MIXED TRAINS between JALAMB and KHAMGAON will be revised as follows :—

DOWN TRAINS.

		359 Mixed.	361 Mixed.	363 Mixed.	365 Mixed.	405 Mixed.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Jalamb ...	D.	0 45	4 45	13 5	16 45	20 40
Khamgaon.	A.	1 6	5 6	13 26	17 6	21 1

UP TRAINS.

		360 Mixed.	362 Mixed.	364 Mixed.	366 Mixed.	406 Mixed.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Khamgaon.	D.	1 35	11 45	14 0	19 45	22 45
Jalamb ...	A.	1 52	12 2	14 17	20 2	23 2

A. C. RUMBOLL,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, 15th MARCH, 1907.

GREEN'S APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.

THE FIRST TOURNAMENT for EUROPEAN AMATEURS only will commence on SATURDAY, March 16th, at 9 P.M., and will continue every night (except Sundays) until the Tournament is completed. Full particulars of the starts, etc., can be seen at the Billiard Room.

FREDERICK BRIDGER,
Tournament Manager.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 618 of 1901.

1. CHAPSEY PARBAT ... ...
2. KOREBAI alias RATANBAI widow of KANJI PARBAT, deceased and ... ... } Plaintiffs.
3. CASUMNOR SAMOOHED ... ...

vs.

1. BAI HIRABAI ... ...
2. LALBAI, widows of HASSAMBHAI BAUNDALIBHOY, deceased ... } Defendants
3. ABDULLA HASSAMBHAY ... ...
4. SAMAN HASSAMBHAI, a minor under the age of 18 years by his guardian ad litem ABDULLA HASSAMBHOY ... ...
5. JAFFERALI HASSAMBHAI ... ...
6. SOOHNALI HASSAMBHAI and
7. VALIMAHOMED HASSAMBHAI ...

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above suit and bearing date the 13th day of October 1905, the following immovable property in one lot, will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office in the Court House, on Wednesday, the 17th day of April, 1907, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard time).

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the above-named plaintiffs and the above named defendants in all those thirteen pieces or parcels of vacant land, situate at Mount Road or Bo-ampoo-wadi, in the registration and sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, together with the messuages, tenements, buildings and all other erections put and standing thereon containing by admeasurement thirty-nine thousand five hundred and fifty square feet or thereabouts, Lot No. 1 containing by admeasurement one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven square feet, Lot No. 2 containing one thousand two hundred and eighty-seven square feet, Lot No. 3 containing two thousand eight hundred and five square feet, Lot No. 4 containing three thousand and four hundred square feet, Lot No. 5 containing three thousand and six hundred square feet, Lot No. 6 containing three thousand and six hundred square feet, Lot No. 7 containing three thousand one hundred and five square feet, Lot No. 8 containing one thousand two hundred and eighty-six square feet, Lot No. 9 containing three thousand and six hundred square feet, Lot No. 10 containing three thousand and six hundred square feet, Lot No. 11 containing three thousand and eight hundred and forty square feet and Lot No. 13 containing five hundred and forty-nine feet (and forming and being portions of the larger piece of Foras Property and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 155 and 385, and New Survey No. 7/321 containing by admeasurement nine thousand six hundred and seventy-two square yards or thereabouts, and, Assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under No. 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 107, 108, 401, 98 and 99 and bounded as follows—That is to say on or towards the East and North partly by the property of Bombay Port Trust, partly by the ground of Gunpat Manekji and partly by a common drain or water-course leading through the ground of G. Cooper Mandelli to the sea, on or towards the West partly by the property of Cassibai widow of Crestmal Ramdas Patel, and partly by the Mount Road, on or towards the South by the Mount Road, on or towards the East by the property of Mud on Crestmall and partly by a passage leading to Ghorabdeo Village.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner at the offices of Messrs. MAYURAM JAMIETRAM and MADAN, Attorneys for the plaintiffs above-named at No. 9, Bell Lane Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 2nd day of March 1907.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

MAHABLESHWAR SEASON, 1907.

ADDITIONAL TRAIN SERVICES AND MOTOR SERVICES BY ROAD.

DOWN MAIL TRAIN.—First and Second class Passengers travelling from Poona to Wathar, during the Mahableshwar Season, will be conveyed in extra carriages by the Mail train leaving Poona at 19 hours 35 minutes, and arriving Wathar at 23 hours 50 minutes, where the Carriages are detached and the occupants can remain in them untilthe next morning if they wish to do so. This Train runs in connection with the G. I. P. Railway Mail Train, leaving Bombay at 15 hours daily. A Dining Carriage is attached to the Mail Train from Poona daily.

2. DOWN PASSENGER TRAINS.—Carriages for First and Second Class Passengers will also be attached when required to the Down Passenger Trains leaving Poona for Whathar, to the timings shown below :—

Poona, dep. 7 hrs. 35 mts. Whathar, arr. 12 hrs. 15 mts.
" " 14 " 15 " " " 20 " 30 "
" " 22 " 30 " " " 6 " 4 "

3. UP PASSENGER TRAINS.—EXTRA First and Second class carriages will be attached daily to the train leaving Wathar at 10 hours 28 minutes and arriving Poona at 16 hours 40 minutes. First and Second class Passengers can also be booked by the Passenger Trains timed to leave Wathar at 1 hour 10 minutes and 17 hours 5 minutes daily and arriving at Poona at 10 hours and 21 hours 30 minutes respectively, or by the Mail Train leaving Wathar at 2 hours 32 minutes and arriving at Poona at 6 hours 15 minutes, but reserved accommodation cannot be guaranteed for passengers joining the Mail train at Wathar for Poona nor can extra carriages be attached at Wathar when that train is running with its full complement of through vehicles between Bangalore and Poona.

4. ADDITIONAL POONA-WATHAR SPECIALS.—Under arrangement with the Post Master General, Bombay, a Light Special Postal Express, having limited Passenger accommodation will be run daily between the 16th March and 15th June 1907. This Train will run in connection with the G. I. P. Railway Madras Mail leaving Bombay at 21 hours 30 minutes daily. It will leave Poona at 2 hours 40 minutes, and arrive Wathar at 6 hours 45 minutes.

From Wathar the Train will start at 18 hours 40 minutes daily and arrive at Poona at 22 hours 55 minutes, connecting with the G. I. P. Railway Poona-Bombay Sleeping Car Train leaving Poona at 23 hours 30 minutes.

Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers will be reserved by the Trains between Poona and Wathar in the order registered, for the number of berths available, on application to the Station Master, Poona or Wathar, as the case may be.

5. MOTOR SERVICES BY ROAD BETWEEN WATHAR AND MAHABLESHWAR.—The Cars of the Mahableshwar Motor Service Company will be timed to leave Wathar daily at 7 hours 15 minutes after the arrival of the Postal Express from Poona, and are timed to arrive at Mahableshwar at about 10 hours.

From Mahableshwar the Cars will be timed to start at 15 hours 45 minutes and arrive at Wathar at about 18 hours 15 minutes connecting with the 18 hours 40 minutes Special Passenger Train to Poona.

6. FIRST AND SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS intending to travel by the Mail or Passenger Trains from Poona are requested to secure accommodation by booking their berths before-hand which can be done, when available, if the Station Master at Poona is advised of the class and number of berths required and the names of intending occupants.

7. Passengers before leaving Mahableshwar are requested to give the Station Master, Wather, at least 24 hours' notice of the Train by which they propose travelling on their Return Journey.

W. B. WRIGHT,
Traffic Manager.

DHARWAR, 20TH FEBRUARY, 1907.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

FROM
THACKER'S CATALOGUE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Illustrated Horse-Breaking. By M. Horace Hayes, F. R. C. V. S. Illustrated by J. H. Oswald Brown 10 8

Sketches from Normandy. By Louis Becke. Frontispiece by W. Dacres Adams... ... 2 4

The Nursling. The Feeding and Hygiene of Premature and Full Term Infants. By Pierre Budin. Translation (Authorized) by William J. Maloney, M. B., C. B. With an Introduction by Sir Alex. R. Simpson, M. D., L.L.D., D.Sc. With 111 Diagrams in colour, &c.... ... ... 18 6

The Stones of Venice. By John Ruskin. 3 vols. With 173 Illustrations 5 4

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Wayfaring Notions. By Martin Cobbett ("Gemaint" of the "Referee"). Edited by Alice Cobbett. With a Portrait and Memoir of the Author 4 8

My Dog. By Maurice Maeterlinck. Translated by A. Teixeira deMattos. Illustrated by G. Vernon Stokes. With frontispiece ... 3 1

Simple Chemical Experiments. By T. Thorne Baker, F.C.S. 0 7

Aequanimitas and other Addresses. By William Osler, M.D., F.R.S. 1906 ... ... 6 0

The Dog Owner's Companion. Showing Simple Ailments, &c., &c. (Illustrated) by F. Townend Barton, F.Z.S., M.R.C.V.S., &c. 1 12

The Pocket "Bridge." By E. Oliver. ... 0 6

A. B. C. Chess. By Howard Staunton. ... 0 12

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ONE RUPEE.
INCLUDING USE OF SKATES.
AT 6 & 9-30 EACH EVENING.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE of Pianos, Pianolas, Graphophones, Bicycles, Musical Instruments, Music Accessories, and Shop Furniture of the Lyric Stores in Church Gate Street, Fort.

On FRIDAY, the 22nd inst, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, Fort, next to Messrs. M. Breslauer & Co., the entire stock-in-trade of the Lyric Stores, consisting of new square, cottage and grand pianos, pianolas, graphophones, feather weight Centaur bicycles, fiddles, guitars, mandolines, flutes, typewriters, handsome Mahogany brass bound semi grand piano, original cost Rs. 1,800, Chippendale church organ and harmonium, large collection of music books, brass and velvet lined piano stools, concertinas, fiddle, drum, phonographs and records, plateglass, shop furniture, such as handsome show cases, wall show cases, writing tables, copying press, hanging gas lamps, cupboards, revolving book-stands, piano accessories, fall, ribbons, pictures, insulators and other music accessories, etc.

The above will also be sold in small lots by private sale before the auction.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property at Chinchpogly, Parel.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 23rd March 1907, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), by order of the vendor, Bai Vibabai widow of Gabbaji Jagonath, the legal guardian of the person and property of Ganput Maruti, a minor, the sole heir of the mortgagee, Chandrabhagabai, wife of Limbajee Jegonath and Maruti Limbajee (both now deceased) and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Raibai widow of Dewji Tulsiji Mundlick, and Dhaku Dewji Mundlick, under the power of sale contained in the Indentures of Mortgage, dated 12th September, 1900 the following landed property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuage and tenement standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Chinchpogly, on the western side of Parel Road, in the registration Sub district and in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 227 1-9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the passage of the ground, on the west by the passage, on the north by the property of said Bomanji Kharshadji Pavri and on the south by the property of Ladha Raghavji and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 767.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Munchershaw R. Vakil, attorney for the vendor, at his office No. 2, Meadow Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th, ins. at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by public Auction, at Middle Colaba, near the Post Office and next to Batha House and the Coach Factory, valuable and handsome dining, drawing and bedroom and office furniture by Roberts, Wimbridge Breslauer and Dewji Canji, such as sliding dining table, chairs, side board, dinner waggon, marble topped tables and teapoys, corner cabinets, plush-lined suite of sofas and chairs large writing table revolving bookcase and office chair, American library bookcase with cabinet and writing table, teakwood panel, single and double bedsteads, single and double almirahs, clothe and gown presses, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers tile topped teapoys, gown stands, partition screen, low and easy chairs, Bank's and messenger's lamps, porcelain, terracotta and marble figures and table ornaments, books China and cut mattings glass and crockeryware by Army and Navy, etc., the property of Major Hildebrand, General Manager, Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ld.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Stratchey House," on Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome artistic design furniture by Roberts, Breslauer and others, such as large dining table and chairs, large mirrored sideboard, dumbwaiter drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, marble-topped round tables and teapoys, cabinets and chiffoniers, single and double bedsteads clothes piers, single and double mirrored door almyrahs, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables revolving top office table, ice box, Singapore cane furniture, hall lamps, astronomical telescope in case, one large very rare Old Sheffield silver plated branched centre piece, large size, very rare old figure of Chinaman with umbrella and children large blue old China jars and old China ware, 35 volumes leather bound Encyclopaedia Britannica with supplement, one year winding clock in dome, valuable table ornaments, majolica branched jardinieres with pots, bronze and majolica figures, rich glass and crockeryware, rich China dinner set for 12 persons, handsome rubber-tired English victoria, &c., the property of Capt. W. G. Liston, I.M.S.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nawab's Bungalow, Nesbit Road below the bridge, valuable and handsome French-polished teak and blackwood household furniture by Dewji Canji and others, such as dining table and chairs dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, meatsafe, plush-lined drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, marble-topped tables and teapoys, cabinets and chiffoniers English bedsteads, single and double mirror door almyrahs clothe press, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand table, chest-of-drawers ebonized iron framed grand cottage piano by Seymour Dove 18 stops large organ by Scondy brass telescopic hall lamps, brass Indian work flower pots, Chesterfield sofas, D. B. gun by Purdie, valuable table ornaments, pictures, Brussels carpets &c., the property of W. A. Blakeman, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
BOMBAY, 20TH MARCH, 1907.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

COMBRIDGE,
BOMBAY.

IF YOU REQUIRE
NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES
OF
Excellent Quality
AT
MODERATE PRICE,
PRINTING OR
RELIEF-STAMPING
NEATLY AND QUICKLY DONE,
ILLUMINATING OR
DIE-SINKING
IN THE
LATEST & BEST STYLE.
VISITING CARDS
OR INVITATIONS
ENGRAVED AND PRINTED,

SEND TO—
A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Building Materials.

Under instruction from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 20th instant, at 3 15 p.m. (S. T.) the materials for removal of the following building :—

The materials of building Street No. 2, Case No. 2 Gowalia Tank Road.

At 4 p.m. (S.T.).

The materials of building Street No. 18-24 and 1-16 and 35 ; Case No. 251 and 252, Kitchen Garden.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain Sweepings, F.P. Bales of Cotton, etc., etc., at the G. I. P. Ry. Warl Bunder, Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act 1X of 1890 under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on Monday, the 1st April, 1907, at 3 p.m., at the Warl Bunder Goods Depot.

A quantity of unclaimed goods grain, sweepings bags of cotton seed wheat wheat flour, gum, bards, bajree, jwaree, dry chillies empty casks, one wagon English coals, wooden packages, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Pulic Auction, on Monday, the 1st April, 1907 at 4 p.m., at the Railway Co.'s Cotton Yard, Colaba, on account of the concerned.

Invoice No. 9 of 1st February, 1907, Kunoh to Colaba.

5 bales cotton damaged by fire, Invoice No. 124 of 27th December 1903, Generalganji to Colaba, 3 bales cotton.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 20th March, 1907.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 8, Queen's Road, opposite the Church Gate Station and next to the Connaught House, the very valuable artistic design made to order, household furniture, by Robert, Breslauer and others, such as blackwood telescopic dining table, large mirror door sideboard and dinnerwagons, chairs with arms and without arms, drawing-room centre screen, Chesterfield sofa, easy chairs, writing table, and fancy teapoy, marble top circular table, chiffoneers and cabinets, rich plush-lined drawing room suite, mahogany book cases, fancy gauge curtains, single and double bedsteads, mirror single and double almyrahs, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, cheval glass, rich glass and porcelain-ware by Treacher, best silver plated-ware by Etkington, Reed and Barton, old China flower vases and jars, Jeypore Indian art curiosities, one ebonized solid brass bound grand cottage upright pianos by Rose & Co., American Organ, English fire-proof resisting safe with stand, Persian and Brussels carpets, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of Major C. G. Oldfield, proceeding to England.

The property of E. H. Coutts, Esq.

One Handsome strong victoria with bay horse and harness.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF JIWAN PEARLS.

Under instructions from Mr. Mahomed Abdul Wahab Mosshari and on account of Mahomed Bin Abdul Wahab Fahan, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms :—

One parcel of Pearls consisting of large and small sized Jiwan Pearls weighing in all about 1,800 Basral Chows.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. PAYNE & Co., or to the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd inst., at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of the late Mr. Pollard consisting of one large wardrobe in three pieces, one cheval glass, revolving book-stand, card table and baba iron cot, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 Handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in good order.

1 Handsome strong second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.

1 Handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.

1 Bay Arab, quiet in harness.

1 Grey Pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE of old building materials, stable fittings, etc. at the Tramway Co.'s Stables, Colaba.

On TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, old building materials, pine-wood cases, stable fittings, and miscellaneous stock, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

BOMBAY, 20TH MARCH, 1907.

SORABJEE CAWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21 MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A GOOD Opportunity to Hotels, Clubs, Contractors and others.

Sale of Sanitary Earthenware.

Messrs. Sorabji Cowasji and Co. will, on Saturday the 23rd Instant, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p.m., on account of the importers and consignment of English Sanitary Earthenware, consisting of :—

3 Enamelled Baths complete 5' 6" in length,
6 Axis in closets, complete,
2 Athena combination lavatories (complete).
5 Slits.

The goods are on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO,
Bombay, 20th March, 1907.

NOTICE.

FOR the convenience of Residents of the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and contiguous localities), Arrangements have been made with Messrs. Bernard Brothers, of Dadar, to ensure early delivery of "The Bombay Gazette" to subscribers.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years, by I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and is still going strong of all parts. J. R. Gardener 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co. Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

AUCTION SALE, TO-DAY, at 1 P. M., of Major C. G. Oldfield's very Valuable and Artistic made to order, Furniture, New Cottage Piano, Old Blue Chinese Curiosities, Drawing Room Suite, English safe, American Organ, etc., at No. 8, Queen's Road, opposite Church Gate Station, by BENNETT & Co.

RETOUCHER, EUROPEAN or NATIVE, required by High Class Firm in the Punjab. Good salary to competent man. Address : No. 216, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—A BOAT LANDAU, in excellent Condition with Rubber Tyres, almost new. Apply to M. C. FERNANDES & Co., Coach Builders.

FOR SALE.—An elegant second-hand English-built Vis-a-Vis or double seated Victoria, by Offord, London, thoroughly overhauled and renovated with best English materials, in perfect good order and sound condition. Quite as good as a brand new imported carriage. Apply to MESSRS. PRESS & Co., Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay, Fort.

PHAETONS and TONGAS, for WATHAR, P

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Coquet, 2865 tons, Captain C Walker arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, in ballast.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Istok, 1849 tons, Captain M Ticac, will sail to-day for Hongkong, with a general cargo.

THE M Maritimes Co's steamer Dumbea, 3219 tons Captain F Eoyer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Noumea, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Ogilvy, 3,685 tons, Captain R C Jones, sailed yesterday for Liverpool &c., with a general cargo.

THE Shah S N Co's steamer Shah Najam, 2,550 tons Captain G C Grant, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE Hansa Line steamer Crostafels, 4,105 tons, Captain H Moller, will sail to-day for Hamburg and and Bremen, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Baluchistan, 1,711 tons, Captain W A N Davies, arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Beira in ballast.

THE steamer Ormidale, 2,305 tons, Captain J Hamilton, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Bunbury via Colombo and Karachi, with a cargo of timber.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Mohammade, 1 251 tons, Captain T Dexter, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 59 deck passengers.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Mozaffari, 1,387 tons, Captain T L Malony, will sail to-day for Jedah via Karachi, with a general cargo and 59 deck passengers.

THE steamer Barbarigo, 2,821 tons, Captain A Geacopells, arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Venice, with a general cargo and 17 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Oolobaria, 3,436 tons, Captain J V LeGrand, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and 7 deck passengers.

THE B and P S N Co's, steamer Rahmani, 1,872 tons, Captain A D Starey, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo 33 cases opium and 76 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Goalpara, 1,358 tons, Captain C Morrison, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi &c., with a general cargo, 2 cases opium and 5 cabin and 76 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Hermes .....Capt Nicholson.....R Navy

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr Black.....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook ..Lt A E Harold.....R I Marine
R I M S Elphinstone ..Lt G H Finnis.....R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats .....Royal Navy
H M S Sphinx.....C mdr Bowman.....R Navy
H M S Lapwing .....Comdr Barker.....R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—Mar. 19.

Alcana .....3812 Morgan.....T M & Co
Africa .....1397 McLean.....M M & Co
Akbar .....1440 Baldwin.....H O Jessop
Bedouin .....2343 Sanlow.....K N & Co
Belle of France .....1463 Leslie.....Cory Bros & Co
Baluchistan .....1711 Davies.....M M & Co
Chemnitz .....2929 Davis.....A Yuill & Co
Coquet .....286 Walker.....
Dumbea .....3219 Boyer.....M Maritimes Co
Goalpara .....1358 Morrison.....M M & Co
Helios .....860 Knudsen.....F F C & Co
Island .....3360 Brocks.....M M & Co
Imaum .....270 Wigdahl ...Antwerp...K Nixon & Co
Koh .....910 Moen.....M M & Co
Lalemba .....2273 Ross.....K N & Co
Mohammadi.....1254 Dexter.....Bo & P S N Co
Morienfels .....3360 Meyer.....Glade & Co
Naseri .....911 Primrose ...F Gulf...23-3 B & P S N Co
Newbridge .....2197 Notman.....G G Typar
Nawab .....2041 Clingan.....T M & Co
Ormidale .....2305 Hamilton.....K Nix P & Co
Oolobaria .....3436 LeGrand.....M M & Co
Patiala .....1279 Seddon.....M M & Co
Peninsular .....3919 Palmer.....Aden ... 23-3 P & O Co
Qaeda .....4944 .....
Rahmani.....1872 Storey.....B & P S N Co
Shanjehan .....2366 Davison.....Shah < N Co
Tientsin .....3555 Grant.....Shah S N Co
Unta.....8492 Lorne.....M M & Co
Umbalia .....Percy Hazell.....M M & Co
Unity .....923 Targaard ...R'goon ...W & A G & Co
Umballa .....2145 Richards.....R A Willis
Zoma.....429 Lloyd.....K'chi.....M Jewanjee

VESSELS IN DOCK—Mar. 19.

Outside P.

Umhlali .....2145 Richards...M'borough...26-3 R A Willis

H W P D

Indravati.....513 Fakera ....K'chi .....19-3 Bo S N Co
Kaveri .....453 Mohamd ...Bangal.....19-3 Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Scindia .....3353 Abey ...Lp'ol ... 25-3 W & A G & Co
3 Beatrice .....2139 Randall...Kobe ... 23-3 H Hussain
5 Aston Hall .....3322 Gribble ...Lp'ool .....313 K N & Co
6 Ionk .....850 Mattio .....Kobe ...20-3 A L S N Co
8 Wellington .....3626 Tait ....Hull.... 15-3 W & A G & Co
7 Shirala .....3409 Scott .....N F .....M M & Co
8 Comrames .....2444 Winterhalter Trieste...22-3 A L S N Co
9 Arcadia .....3514 Valentine...Sgkol .....20-3 P & O Co
10&11 Colaba.....3803 Robertson...A'werp ... 23-3 M M & Co
12 Caledonia .....3522 Toogas ....London ...20-3 P & O Co
14 Barbarigo .....2821 Giacopello...C'utta...20-3 S C Italiana
15 City of B'bay .....2944 McNeil ...Lp'ool ... 19-3 K Nixon & Co
16 Hindustan .....2389 Haig.....D'kirk...25-3 W & A G & Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Ormidale s.....	Hamilton ...	Bunbury, Feb 11
	Barbarigo s.....	Giacopello ...	Venice, Feb 16
	Baluchistan s.....	Davies	Beira, Mar 3
19	Goalpara s.....	Morrison ...	Bu reh, Mar 7
	Oolobaria s.....	LeGrand ...	Rangoon, Feb 17
	Rahmani s.....	Storey	Busreh, Mar 7
	Coquet s	Walked	Aden, Mar 12
	Dumbea s.....	Boyer.....	Noumea, Feb 8

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Shah N'jam s.....	Grant	Calcutta
	Clan Ogilvy s	Jones	Liverpool, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Crostafels, Moller, for Hamburg, &c.
" Mozaffari, Meloney, for Jeddah.
" Mohammadi, Dexter, for Persian Gulf.
" Istok, Ticac, for Hongkong.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer City of London, for Karachi.
" Baluchistan, for Antwerp, &c.
" Oolobaria, for Calcutta, &c.
" Goalpara, for Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Steamer	Names.	From
16	Sunda	G Montford	London
	Raipat	G Craig	Samarang
	Tannenfels	W Labde	Hamburg
	Worora	E G Stebbing	Colombo
	Shahzada	H J Cresbia	Chittagong
	Orsai	R P Fysh	Bombay

DEPARTURE.

	Khedoung	H E Stevens	Rangoon
	Pandit	H J Crebbin	Rangoon & Java
	Mithlela	W T Stewart	Chittagong
	Lunka	H A Sharp	Rangoon
17	Eilor	R Henderson	Moulmin
	Clifton Hall	D Jones	Bombay
	Workman	W W Bond	London L'pool
18	Braunfels	P Pfeiffer	Boston and New York
	Sardinia	C C Talbot	London
	Bengala	J R P Alexander	Rangoon
	Glendhu	E Taylor	Bombay

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—105 bales wool D Goolabchund, 22 bale's goat hair and wool, R M Kooka, 102 bales wool and goat hair R Moloobhai, 50 bales wool, L Hurbhum ; 11 bales wool, K Balkisondas ; 60 bales rags, M Somji, 20 bales wool M Ramjidas, 50 bales wool D Gulabchand 29 bales wool J Moolchand ; 222 cwts old metal P Anant, 105 bales cotton fly and waste, N Damji ; 42 bales wool, The Bombay Co ; 172 bales wool W and A Graham and Co ; 16 bales wool G Gungadas ; 65 bales wool N Goculdas ; 46 bales wool David Sassoon and Co ; 148 bales wool and goat hair, W and A Graham and Co.

Aston Hall s—500 tons manganese ore, S Smidt and Co

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Semirames s—3 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR ANTWERP.

Colaba s—440 bales cotton Gaddum and Co ; 200 bales hemp and 380 bales cotton waste and fly, K Visram and Co : 2000 cwts rapeseed Volkart Bros; 2060 cwts rapeseed L Dreyfus and Co ; 50 bales cotton waste, N Damji ; 139 bales hemp, and 975 cwts myrabollums E Oomersey

Imaum s—524 bales cotton, Ralli Bros

FOR GENOA.

King Frederick s—300 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co ; 400 bales cotton Bamji and Co : 300 bale cotton, Glade and Co ; 2000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros

FOR HAMBURG.

Crostafels s—14 cases bristles T'wner and Co

FOR TRIESTE

Semiramus s—142 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 593 bales cotton, Volkart Bros

FOR VENICE.

Semeramus s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 1 bale cotton, Ralli Bros

FOR LEITH

Hindustan, s—3678 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros
Pinhill s—18000 cwts cottonseed L Dreyfus and Co

BOOTS AND SHOES.

In Stock. To Order. Or Repaired.

Real Handsewn Boots, from Rs. 4-8 ; Shoes, Rs. 3-12 Slippers Rs. 2-4.

TRUNKS, BAGS, HARNESS AND MISCELLANEOUS LEATHER GOODS.

In Stock. To Order. Or Repaired.

Trunks, from Rs. 26 ; Gladstone Bags, Rs. 10.

Taxidermy Work of Every Description Undertaken

J. OAKES & CO.,

59, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as :—

Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akh Bakha, Damask pattern, &c., Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thana Cloth, Suti, Hunting Cloth, Khaker Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.

HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz : Seamless Hose, Socks, Gunseys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.

THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz : Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c.

☞ GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from

SHETH LAKHMIDAS MORARJI, *Salesman*, GANESHWADI, BOMBAY.

Head Office, Guneshwadi.
BRANCHES :—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay
" —Samsett Street, Bombay.
" —71-2 Canning Street, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *March* 18.] [BOMBAY, *March* 19.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	...	85 7/8		
3 do. Rentes ...	...	94½	Ex	½
3½ do. Sterling Loan	...	101	unchgd	
3½ do. Govt. Securities	...	85 7/8		1/8
Bar Silver in London	...	31 7/16		1/16
Do. do. 2 months' hence		30½		¼
Do. in New York	...	66½		¼
Exchange on London at Paris ...		25·33		
Do. do. do. Berlin.		20·51½		
Do. do. do. New York.		4·83½		
Discount Bank of England Rate.		5%	Since	17Jan
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...		5½%	unchgd	
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...		5%	unchgd	
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...		5½%	unchgd	
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...		5½%	unchgd	
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...		4½%		½
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...		4½%		½

Amount paid into the.
Bank of England .....£175,000.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 3 1/32d. unchanged.

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots	Easier
Futures	Easier
East Indian... ...	Quiet
Manchester	Quiet
Total Sales	10,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	1,000
Imports	2,000
Mid-Americans ...	6 03—08
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	11½ unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July
5 61	5 61	5 61	5 61
—07	—07	—07	—07

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·61	5·59	5·58	5·55	5·55
—06	—06	—06	—06	—05

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	...	17.000 bales
Do. do. last year	...	14.000 "
Exports to Great Britain	...	6 000 "
Do. to Continent ...	...	4.000 "

Spot Cotton—11·20—05

Futures—Month of March 9·44 — 08
Do. do. July 9·61 — 10
} Declined owing to weak cables and to large estimated receipts for to-morrow.

New Orleans—
Spot Cotton—10 1/16—¼
Futures—Month of May 10·21—09
Do. do. July 10·42—11
Closing Tone of Futures—Steady.

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—29½ Old Terms—Mar.-Aprl.
Tone of Wheat—London, sellers, Canal, Quiet.
Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs. ... 3,700,000

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs, 85 % ex-ship 50 April-May—Dunkirk—Sellers—Canal.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 413 lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship 49½ April/May—Dunkirk—Sellers—Canal.
Brown Cawnpore 45 March/April—Antwerp—Sellers —Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.

Linseed—
Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship 45½ Apl.-May—Dunkirk —Done—Canal.
Tone of Linseed.—Easier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 7½ unchgd.

Sugar—
German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India, 11s. 9d.
Months of Shipment—April. Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet but Steady.

Rubber—
Para Rubber—5s. 0½d. Done.

Arrival "Simoom"—"Muristum"—"Stephanotis."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
1 Bag Gold Coins	Rs. 2,167	Marseilles	Caledonia	B Casteor chand
1 Box Silver	1,019	Bhavnagar	Kaveri	M Dalaji

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING,] [19TH MARCH, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money—
The Bank of Madras Balance is Rs. 8 lacs down Their Bank rate is unchanged.

Exchange—
The Market opened firm at 1 1/16 T. T. and ¼ 5/32 on demand and ¼ 5/32 for 3 months sight credits. Again there have been very few buyers and sellers for cash had to offer ¼ 5/32 T. T. The Credit rate is very steady and ready and near bills have been placed at ¼ 15/32 3 months sight Bills were offered at ¼ 17/32 for 12th April 12 May delivery and refused. The Far Eastern market is weak.

T. T. on London ...	...	1s. 4 1/16d to 4 1/32
Demand Draft ...	...	1s. 4 3/32d to 1/8
Credits— 3 months' sight	...	1s. 4 1/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight	...	1s. 4 3/32d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs		173
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks		141
Hongkong—30 days' sight	...	157
Yokohama—30 days' sight	...	148½
Shanghai—30 days' sight	...	217

Government Paper—
The Market opened at 97½ ready and 97 9/16 for the account. A few small buyers appeared in the morning and rates improved 1/16 to 97¼ for the settlement at which we close with sellers.

Calcutta market is steady at 97½ ready and 97½ for a a months delivery. We quote :—

Cash ...	... ...	97· 9
1st Settlement	... ...	97·10

Bullion—
Reuter advises a further fall in Bar silver ready lower ½ at 31 1/16 and two months forward at 30⅜. New York is ⅛ lower at 66¼. Rates locally have been steady opening for ready at 78½ ex duty and closing unchanged. Forward rates are as under. Bar gold is steady.

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold	15	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready	78	15	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	79	1	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	78	15	0

COTTON.

Market Report—
The market to-day has been easier for all descriptions except Broach, which continues steady at Rs. 246 for good for the settlement. Business has been done in Fine Broach for April delivery at Rs. 248 the rate for March being Rs. 253/54.

The market is chiefly occupied in settlements of and deliveries against March contracts, but there is a quiet under tone, and the tendency points to lower prices ruling towards the close of the month, after the 25th instant. Exporters have again been buying ready Broach and high class Oomras for prompt shipment, but Mills continue more or less out of the market. In contracts for April and May there is little doing.

Good Broach closes steadier at 246½.

Quotations—

	Rs.	Delivery
Fine M. G. Broach	253/54	Mar.
Good M. G. Broach...	246 1/2	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ...	218	"
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon...	208/7	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola ...	199/200	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti	200	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	198	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	178	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	184	"
Fine M. G. Bengals	174	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals	154	"
Good Westerns	230	May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar... ...	243	"

Liverpool Opener—

Opening tone	... Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales	... 8.000 bales.
Total Imports	... 4.000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July-Aug
5·60	5·60	5·60	5·60	5·60
—01	—01	—01	—01	—01

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·59	5·58	5·55	5·55

unchanged.

FREIGHTS.

—The market is quiet but steady at 14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d. ready and forward.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed—
The market is quiet but steady with business passing as under :—

Ready ...	Rs. 7	7 0
Apl-May ...	" 7	11 0

Rapeseed—

Brown Cawnpore April-May	Rs. 7	8 0
Yellow Cawnpore April-May	" 8	6 0
Guzerat "	" 8	8 0
Tone—Quiet		

Gingellyseed—
The market is quite with only a small business doing.

Bold White	85 per cent	Rs.	52 8 0
"	75 do.	"	50 8 0
"	50 do.	"	49 0 0
Black Kutni		"	44 0 0

CASTORSEED—

Ready ...	"	36 0 0
Tone—Quiet.		

COTTONSEED—

Ready ...	"	20 0 0
Tone—Easier		

GROUNDNUTS—

Ready ...	"	44 0 0
Tone—Quiet but Steady.		

WHEAT—

White Delhi ...	"	4 7 0
White Pessi ...	"	4 7 6
Tone—Quiet.		

Shares—

Maneckjee Petits ...	Rs.	3 2/0	April
Davlis	"	350	"
Kohinoors	"	730	"
Sun Mills	"	147½	"
Tapti Valley Railway...	"	466½	"
Treacherk Company ...	"	590	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday.

Cotton	29.266	bales.
Wheat	14.811	cwts.
Linseed	27.026	"
Rapeseed	30.959	"
Gingellyseed	14.391	"
Poppyseed	724	"
Groundnuts	3.553	"
Castorseed	15.463	"
Rice	223·293	"
Myrabollams	10.220	"
Cottonseed	47.574	"
Gram	4.669	"
Joowar	10.537	"
Maize	...	"

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, 19TH MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has generally increased by small amounts over a large area.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong at Raipur and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The variations of the maximum and minimum show a defect ranging from 5° to 16° in several places to the north of latitude 14°. The highest temperature in the shade was 104° at Cuddapah and the lowest 50° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy at Allahabad, Hyderabad (Deccan), Masulpatam and Coimbatore.

Rain.—Bushire, Colombo, Masulspatam and Agra report light rain.

Weather continues fine and almost settled everywhere.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist Bombay.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade.....	3	2	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri.....	15	11	22
C Market, Dhobi Talao Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	34	32	43
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	7	2	12
E Mazagon. Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	23	20	52
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	14	13	18
G Mahim and Worli	2	2	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals.....	0	5	15
Total.....	98	88	178
Total plague deaths to date..	136,820		
Same date last year	91	88	231

Floriline:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drop of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather, which throughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar stops decay gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers Wholesale depot. 33 Farringdon Road London England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

FITZGERALD—DWYER—March 12, at Bombay, by Rev. Chas. Falk, Frederick H. FitzGerald of St. Catharines, Canada, to Josephine Frances, daughter of the late William Dwyer of Victoria, Australia.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHANNER—March 9, at Almora, U. P., the wife of F. F. R. Channer, Imperial Forest Service, of a son.
SHANNON—March 12, at Badamtam, Darjeeling, the wife of Alex. Shannon, of a son.

DEATHS.

HAYWARD—At the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, John William Hayward, Sookeratiag Tea Estate, Assam.
NEWTON—March 6, at Ferozepore, Frances R. Newton, wife of the Rev. F. J. Newton, M. D., of the Amer. Pres. Mission.

THE INDIAN . . . CHIRETTA PLANT.

Is the finest TONIC and FEBRICIDE in the World.

The process of extracting the active principle was discovered by D. S. Kemp, F.C.S., and improved by him last year. The following preparations represent the remedy in its perfect and most active form.

Saccharo Chirettine, per bottle, Rs. 1-0, 1-8 & 2 8
Chirettones. (The above in *tablet* form), per bottle, Re. 1 0
Liquor Chirettinos. (The above in *liquid* form), per bottle, Rs. 1-12 & 3 0
Chirettovin. (The above, combined with pure Wine, forming a palatable and Universal Tonic) ... ... per bottle, Rs. 2 8

ONLY MANUFACTURED BY

Kemp & Co.

THE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 44m. Sun sets, 6h. 49m. High water, 2-37m., 3-33a. Low water, 8-45m., 9-8a. Municipal Standing Committee, 4.9, p m. Phœnix Mills, 49 Apollo Street, 3 p. m. Fitzgerald Brothers' Circus, opening night.

SANTA CRUZ RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION'S DISPENSARY—During the month ending 28th February the number of Patients treated in this Dispensary was 113 ; among them the number of Men are 42, Women 20, and Children 51. The daily average attendance was 6 to 8.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. Congella via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Offiae at 7-30 p.m. on the 22nd Inst. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 7-30 p.m. on the 23rd Inst.

BAI SAKARABAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the first of February last, there were 43 horses, 150 bullocks, and 17 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of February 20 horses, 84 bullocks, and 26 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 34 horses, 109 bullocks, 1 Calf, and 17 dogs were discharged from the Hospital. 1 case among horses, 4 cases among bullocks, and 8 cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following Animals were treated as out-patients during the month :—7 Horses, 2 Bullocks, 33 Dogs, 1 Cat and 4 Parrots.

BAND AT THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel J. S. MacNeil and Officers of the 1st Battalion, the G. I. P. Ry. Vols. String Band will play the following programme of Music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-15 p.m. to-day :—

March	Silver Myrtles..... C Bal
Overture	Poet and Peasant ..... Suppe
Selection	The Mount banks ..... Cellers
Discriptive Piece...	Die Wach auf parade Kamut ... Ellenberg
Selection	The Geisha ..... S Jones
Valse	Lis Folies ..... Birenger

A TRAVELLER'S GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As if the discomfort and misery attendant on living in huts in the fields with all the disadvantages such as life is subject to is not enough, the Railway Companies too, who grow fat on the patronage of the third class passengers must needs do everything to add to the discomforts and misery. The lot of third class season ti kit holders at Matunga on the B. B. and C. I Ry. is most miserable. In the morning between 9-40 and 10-23 there are nearly three fast passenger local trains, which do not stop at Matunga and the clerks and others who have to attend to their duties at 11 o'clock have to avail themselves of either the 9-40 train which arrives at the Church Gate Station fully one hour before office time or the 10-23 train which reaches Church Gate almost never in time, so that we have to attend the offices late by 10 or 15 minutes after the fixed hour of attendance. Cannot something be done to remove the grievance by making the train which leaves Bandra at 9-46, or the one after that stop at Matunga and thus make people to leave for their offices neither too early nor too late? May I hope that something will be done in this direction ?—Yours, etc.,

A TEMPORARY RESIDENT IN HUTS.

FITZGERALD'S CIRCUS.

This Circus arrived here this morning at 5 a. m. and open to-night on the usual Circus ground opposite Bori Bunder Station. It is rather a short time to get everything ready but their representative asserts that the tent will be up by 12 a.m. and everything ready by 4 in the afternoon.

Mrs. Fitzgerald, the enterprising Proprietress, has travelled all over Europe and the continent forming the Company, and can now boast of a circus which promises to eclipse any show that has visited the East before. Her programme comprises Star turns from start to finish, and she has five special artistes who have been engaged at enormous salaries.

THE BANDMANN FOLLIES.

THE Bandmann Follies Company who arrived here by the last mail are now in Calcutta and will open at the Town Hall on the 2nd proximo for 5 nights and one day's matinee. The Company is a strong one comprising of the leading stars from the principal London theatres. There will be a change of programme each night. The plan will be open at Seymour Dove.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

The following is the list of messages remaining Undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay Rameswaram—Chunilal Nagerdas ; Henjam—Fikry ; Marseille—Figtail, Bombay. Allahabad—Mother of Bakkao Masjid Galli ; Comilla—Sukulmahomed Hajt Lakribandra ; Kanneaks Musaferkhana ; Dalsinsarai—Gebinall care of Manahadass Jhawamull Masjid ; Amritsar—Morawitz Tajmahal Hotel ; By Apollo Bunder—Bonnar Monk Minchar Villa Apollo Bunder ; Coondapoor—Kunjambeain, care of Ambais Loomaned Poona City—Radhabai Dewlal Frereroad Musaferkhana.

PASSENGERS BY THE S. S. "CASTALIA."

The following is the list of passengers arriving per s. s. "Castalia" to-day :—

Mr H G Cocks, Rev T H Dixon, Miss D Edmonds, Mrs R Fraser, two infants and European nurse, Mrs Macclesfield Heath, infant, and European nurse, Mr B A Jenkins, Major G W Johnson, Miss Yokes and Miss D Donnelly.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

A QUESTION OF INTEREST.

Debt Wrongfully Withheld.

THEIR Lordships the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chaudavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pratt disposed of, in second appeal, a suit which has a very important bearing on the Interest Act and on the question of wrongfully withholding a debt after demand of payment. The parties in the suit were the appellant Saundanappa bin Anandanappa Chinwar and the respondent Shivbasawa. Mr. Dandekar appeared for the appellant, the respondent being represented by Mr. M. B. Chaubal.

The appellant was sued by the respondent for the recovery of Rs. 2415-1-11 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge at Bagalkot. The respondent alleged in her plaint that she had deposited Rs. 10,843 in May 1894 with the appellant under an agreement that he could repay the amount in such sums as she might direct ; that he had repaid part of the amount ; that the balance of Rs. 2,046-13-9 having been due from him she had demanded that sum but that the respondent had refused to pay. The appellant claimed in her plaint interest on the balance from the date of demand to the date of payment. The Subordinate Judge found her claim proved except as to interest, as to which he held that since there was no agreement to pay interest, she was not entitled to it. The appellant appealed to the District Court and the respondent filed cross objections to the degree of the Subordinate Judge, whereby the interest claimed had been refused. The District Judge dismissed the appellants appeal with costs and allowed the cross objections of the respondent by awarding interest to her at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum on the principal sum found due by the Subordinate Judge from the date of the appellant's demand to the date of suit and further interest at 6 per cent. from the date of suit to the date of recovery. Against this decision this second appeal was presented.

It is admitted before their Lordships and the findings of both the Courts below amount to it that the demand of payment was oral and that there was no notice coupled with the demand that interest would be charged. The appellant was therefore entitled to succeed, observed their Lordships unless the respondent was able to bring her claim within the proviso to the 1st section of the Interest Act according to which "interest shall be payable in all cases in which it is now payable by law." As observed by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in *Thakur Ganesh Bakhsh* "versus Thakur Hariar Bakhsh," the Interest Act was passed for the purpose of extending to India the provisions of the English Act (3 and 4 will, 4 Cap.), The English decisions on that Act may, therefore, be referred to as a guide in construing the Indian Act.

The question whether in case of a wrongful withholding of a debt by a debtor after demand made, orally or otherwise, by his creditor without any notice in writing that interest would be charged from the date of demand in the event of non-payment, interest can be awarded from that date by way of damages, came up for decision before the House of Lords in the "London, Chatham" and "Dover Railway Company" versus "The South Eastern Railway." This decision of the House of Lords has been followed by the Madras High Court in "Kamalammel" versus "Peeru Mears Levai Bowthen" where the learned Judges have held that interest cannot be awarded by way of damage, for wrongful detention of debt. Their Lordships further observed that the rule of Hindu Law on the question and its applicability where both the debtor, and creditor are Hindus, must be considered, because, if that law applies, that would be a special circumstance justifying the award of interest within the principle of the decision of the Privy Council. After discussing the question in all its bearings their Lordships came to the conclusion that when the Interest Act came into force, it was an incident annexed to every contract of debt by the Hindu Law that interest though not stipulated for should run on it in the event of non-payment after demand from the date of such demand. Has the Indian Contract Act interfered with that law ? That Act has not repeated either w

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the celebrated "LALIMLI" pure wool fabrics are unsurpassed.

No. 1. Because they are pure wool throughout, and pure wool clothing is the ideal of health.

No. 2. Because they are honestly made, without sophistication of any kind.

No. 3. Because they last longer than the shoddy imitations usually imported.

No. 4. Because they are cheaper than imported woollens —we are manufacturers, not merchants.

No. 5. Because they are specially designed to meet the exigencies of climate.

Write for our booklet G. The information it contains will be useful to you, and it costs nothing.

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ENTERIC FEVER
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THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS, ASSURANCE COMPANY,
One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.

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MESSRS. KING KING & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

P. MEHTA & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
HAVE REMOVED
from No. 69 to No. 109 MEDOWS STREET,
NEAR TO
Messrs. D. B. TARAPOREVALA & SONS.

LADIES' HATS.

WE have so many different Shapes and Shades and Makes, and so many Prices from the very lowest. And again, we can match any shade of dress material from our Stock of Straws, and there is one Shape that will first suit your face. The old days when you had to make your face suit the shape are over so far as we are concerned.

MESDAMES CLARENCE,
Dressmakers and Milliners,
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ICE CREAM FREEZERS.

UP-TO-DATE in design, Materials and Workmanship. Satisfactory results in practical use. Makes ICE-CREAM in Four Minutes. Sizes from 1 to 16 qts.

ICE BOXES AND REFRIGERATORS
of Improved Styles.

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LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST.
By Appointment to
H. E. THE EARL OF MINTO, P. C., G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E., G. C. M. G., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

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SHELL BRAND
IMPORTED BY THE
ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY,
AGENTS:
FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY & CO.,
At SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE & SONS'
SHIP CHANDLERS' STORE,
DALAL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTIFICATION.

ADVANCE IN PRICE.

OWING to the very great rise in Price of all raw materials and the demand for higher wages, Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, the celebrated Stuttgart Pianoforte Manufacturers, have been compelled, and very reluctantly, to notify us their Indian Agents, of the fact of their decision to increase the prices of the various models of pianos which they specially manufacture for the Climate of India.

Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE maintain that even the small increase of cost is more than compensated for by the comparatively superior quality of their pianos of which they have so consistently supplied the public of this country for over 60 years.

Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE quite appreciate the fact that pianos can be and are constructed in competition for cheapness in price, but as cheapness can only be brought about at the cost of durability and at the cost of those musical qualities so much admired in their pianos by true Artists, they prefer, therefore, to maintain the honour of their name rather than descend to reducing the quality of the beautiful instruments which have won for them a forward position in the Advance Guard of Pianoforte Manufacturers of the World and unquestionably the most prominent positions in this country for the *Most Perfect Pianos For India*

INCREASE IN PRICE.

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S
Standard Sympathetic Indian Cottage Piano, Rs. 780 increased to Rs. 825,
On the deferred system, { For 12 months Rs. 71 per month, increased to Rs. 75. For 24 months Rs. 38-12 per month, increased to Rs. 41.

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S
Standard Indian Horizontal Grand Piano Rs. 1,200, increased to Rs. 1,275.
On the deferred system, { For 12 months Rs. 109, increased to Rs. 117. For 24 months Rs. 59-4, increased to Rs. 64.

For Further particulars please apply to
THE SOLE AGENTS.
MARCKS & CO. Ltd.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE CHOICE
OF A
PIANO.

The chief points to bear in mind when choosing a Piano are, firstly, to select an instrument which in every way meets your musical requirements and, secondly, to make sure the piano you select will continue to give you every satisfaction. In other words, nothing but a good Piano can be of any use to you.

S. ROSE & Co., can give you a selection of the BEST PIANOS imported into India on special terms for Cash, for Hire, or on the Easy payment system.

FORT, BOMBAY.
S. ROSE & CO.,

NEW WALERS.

MR. J. L. TULLOCH'S New consignment of HORSES will ARRIVE about 5th Instant and comprise Pairs Teams and Harness, sorts of all classes, including a number of Black Pairs, also Polo Ponies and a number of Thoroughbreds.

The famous Pentagon brand is amongst this consignment, so do not miss this opportunity of securing some fine steppers.

All communications to be addressed to—
J. L. TULLOCH,
GILDER STREET STABLES,
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SHARMA'S INKS
BLUE BLACK,
COPYING, &c., &c.,
less than half the Price of foreign makes.
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W. J. BROOKE,
GENERAL SURVEYOR, APPRAISER, & ADJUSTER
of claims of all kinds,
25 years' experience in Cotton and Produce.
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Church Gate Street, Fort.

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PLAGUE. CHOLERA. DYSENTERY.
ALONG WITH
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NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LD.
Premium Rs. 90 Yearly for Rs. 15,000 Policy.
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"BLACK & WHITE"
SCOTCH WHISKY
Sold Everywhere.

The Bombay Gazette.
WEDNESDAY, MAR. 20, 1907.

AMERICA OF TO-DAY.

MR. HENRY JAMES holds a prominent place among the high-priests of literature, but he has never been a popular author. The average reader cannot be "bothered" to follow, often to puzzle out, Mr. James's swallow-like flights. Mr. Meredith is said to be appreciated only by the cultured. Mr. James can only be appreciated by the patient and the leisured. There is an obscurity about Mr. James' utterances which, at times, is most headachey. He is as elusive as a mosquito in a draughty corner. There is, too, a want of definiteness, a want of finality about his work for which all his cleverness does not atone. None the less, if one has the patience and the leisure, one can find very much that is highly fresh and interesting in Mr. James's latest work, "The American Scene" (G. Bell and Sons). Unfortunately few can lay claim to much of either patience or leisure. However, we may deal with Mr. James's preface and his chapters on New York with care and patience—with profit too if not pleasure. Readers who are so disposed may carry on with the remaining chapters, which comprise 320 demi-octavo pages, and treat of Boston, Concord, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Florida. After a lapse of nearly a quarter of a century, Mr. James revisited America; "so that I was," he says, "to return with much freshness of eye, outward and inward, which, with the further contribution of a state of desire, is commonly held a precious agent of perception. I made no scruple of my conviction that I should understand and should care better and more than the most earnest of visitors, and yet that I should vibrate with more curiosity—on the extent of ground, that is, on which I might aspire to intimate intelligence at all—than the pilgrim with the longest list of questions, the sharpest appetite for explanations and the largest exposure to mistakes." If this sentence is read with patience Mr. James's drift will be easily understood. Mr. James is a "restless analyst" of impressions. His book is his surrender to impressions of places, people and things. There he endeavours to describe, and, so far as possible, explain. He arrives at New York and thus begins:—"The single impression or particular vision most answering to the greatness of the subject would have been, I think, a certain hour of large circumnavigation that I found prescribed, in the fulness of the spring, as the almost immediate crown of a return from the Far West."

This is only Mr. James's way of saying that the hour of his arrival at New York from the other side of America was the most memorable of his visit there. He then admirably describes, in his own peculiar style, the vehement life of the city, which, he says, is "the appeal of a particular type of dauntless power." "The aspect," he continues,' the power wears is indescribable; it is the power of the most extravagant of cities, rejoicing, as with the voice of the morning, in its might, its fortune, its unsurpassable conditions, and imparting to every object and element, to the motion and expression of every floating, hurrying, panting thing, to the throb of ferries and tugs, to the plash of waves and the play of winds and the glint of lights and the shriek of whistles and the quality and authority of breeze-borne cries—all practically, a diffused, wasted clamour of detonations—something of its sharp free accent." The bigness and bravery and insolence of everything, of everything especially which "rushed and shrieked" strikes Mr. James as having the air of "a great intricate frenzied dance, half merry, half desperate." This clamour on the waters is heightened by the ceaseless hammering of trains, etc., on the innumerable bridges which are "but as the horizontal shuttles of pistons working at high pressure, day and night." This is a striking picture. So too is that of the tall buildings known to us as sky-scrapers "like extravagant pins in a cushion already over-planted" cruelly overtopping the old city churches and crushing them out of sight "as children crush snails or caterpillars." One feels that the act of the houses somewhat exemplifies the tendency of the people. The tendency of the American people seems to be towards an aggressive individualism, in which each man is so anxious that his neighbour shall not cheat him that he forgets to consider whether he is cheating his neighbour. And with this tendency rampant how will Religion make headway? Among other impressions which Mr. James records, that of the swarming of Israel is notable. It has burst all bounds, he says, in New York and resembles the swarming of innumerable fish with over-developed probosces at the bottom of some vast shallow aquarium! The newness of everything in America of course gives Mr. James opportunity for analysis. Of it he remarks that the ingenuity of the offered, the obtruded, substitute for the old is pathetic in its despairing and confessed failure. No one knows better than an American that "production takes time, and the production of interest, in particular, takes the most time." Knowing this, one wonders why the American will try to gainsay it, one wonders why he will persist in offering make-beliefs and hoping you will accept them as the real thing. Perhaps the reason is to be found in what Mr. James calls the childishness of the New Yorkers' character, "its incoherence and volatility, its living in the sense of its hour and in the immediacy of its want, its instinctive refusal to be brought to book, its boundless liability to contagion and its boundless incapacity for attention, its ingenuous blankness to-day over the appetites and clamours of yesterday, its chronic state of besprinklement with the sawdust of its ripped-up dolls." Perhaps this same childishness explains its love for candy—which, by the way, is not confined to New York but is a trait of the people of the whole country. Mr. James speculates as to what this taste for candy denotes and decides that it "speaks somehow, beyond anything else, of the diffused sense of material ease, —since the solicitation of sugar could not be so hugely and artfully organized if the response were not clearly proportionate." This is one of Mr. James's cryptic remarks, with which his pages abound. The manifestation of wealth in New York is another striking impression. Nowhere else, says Mr. James, does pecuniary power so beat its wings in the void, and so look round it for the charity of some hint as to the possible awkwardness or possible grace of its motion, some sign of whether it be flying, for good taste, too high or too low.

There is no index to this book. We pay Mr. James the compliment of saying that his book requires it. Without it, it is most difficult to dig out the particular impression wanted, buried as it generally is in masses of cloudy writing like the following. Speaking of the Yiddish world, above referred to, he says: "I scarce know why, but I saw it that evening as in some dim dawn of that promise to its own consciousness, and perhaps this was precisely what made it a little exasperating." Again, speaking of the Hudson, he says, "Endless, for instance, the æsthetic nobleness of such a question as that of the authority with which the spreading Hudson, at the opening of its gates, would have imposed on the constructive powers, if listened to, some proportionate order—would, in other words, have admirably given us collectivism at its highest." Once more he has a page on what he terms "the Scale of the Infusion," and he therein discourses on the "cauldron of the American character" and how it appears to a spectator. He says that the spectator can form no "direct satisfaction or solution of the subject," but has a general feeling of the impossibility of forming any conclusions. He then proceeds: "It is more than a comfort to him (the spectator) truly, in all the conditions, this accepted vision of the too defiant scale of numerosity and quantity—the effect of which is so to multiply the possibilities, so to open, by the million, contingent doors and windows, he rests in it at last as an absolute luxury, converting it even into a substitute, into the constant substitute, for many luxuries that are absent." We have quoted enough from Mr. James's book to show that it contains pearls of speech and also shell. We must of course have shell before we can have pearl, but with Mr. James there is such a preponderance of shell, that at times we think we will give up looking for pearls. We read page after page of this book without getting a single definite impression. No brief notice can give an adequate idea of the haziness and tediousness of the mass of this book. Yet on the other hand we are confident that it contains many more noteworthy impressions of the type that we have instanced. If only they were not hidden in masses of verbosity, and if only Mr. James would simplify his utterances, his readers would be able to appreciate him better.

COMMISSIONS FROM THE RANKS. THE much-debated question of commissions from the ranks is again raised in the *Times* by a correspondent who signs himself "Ex-Non-Com." and the whole tenor of his letter proves that it is written by one of those who suffer most, because most inevitably, from the present system. So much has been said on the subject that it is somewhat flogging a dead horse to seriously re-open the question: Should Commissions be given to Rankers? The case has its peculiarities, but in every sphere of life the man who has learned his work from the bottom upwards is, *pari passu*, the best man for the higher posts. The most essential part of any rearrangement of the present system is contained in the last paragraph of the letter to which we have referred. "Non-commissioned officers should be accorded such comprehensive training in established schools, followed by progressive examination for each step of promotion as would constitute the attainment of the rank of sergeant a sufficient guarantee of fitness to hold commissioned rank. Every officer should be required to pass some initial period of probation in the ranks. Such measures could scarcely fail to secure us a plentitude of highly accomplished officers, keenness, efficiency, and contentment in the ranks, and the right sort of fillip to recruiting." The sergeant of to-day is undoubtedly an immense improvement as regards education on the sergeant of seventy years ago, yet in the matter of rewarding him the movement has been retrogressive which is in direct comparison with the rule in France where the claims of democracy are recognised by the grant of fifty per cent. of commissions to Rankers. The abolition of the rank of riding master is the peg on which "Ex-Non-Com." hangs his letter and he shows at the outset that here is a very powerful curtailment of the prospects of "Rankers." The suggestion to establish a new rank "Under-officer," equivalent to the native officer in Indian Regiments he describes as a deplorable compromise liable to end for ever the attraction of the army for the more self-respecting, intelligent and ambitious section of the yeomen and sons of the middle class. The old questions as to the barriers are raised and are not all satisfactorily answered, but to one, the monetary difficulty, "Ex-Non-Com." comes with the request that "ranker" officers should be treated similarly to Quartermasters. He ruins his argument by quoting that the Japanese allow combatant officers to live apart from the Mess and suggests that this should be adopted with a special allowance. No one who realises how strong a bond the Mess is in the regiment will agree with any innovation which tends to break up so old an institution. The crux of the expenses question is not in the position of the "ranker" officer but in the general difficulty which is found to make pay, and a possible allowance, do all that is expected of it and the only solution which is really desirable is the one which affects the Sandhurst officer of limited means equally with the man who has learned his soldiering in the mill of the ranks.

A BOTANICAL GIANT. UP among the Rocky Mountains in their western slopes grows a larch tree of gigantic girth and height, which it is the desire of the botanical authorities in Great Britain to acclimatise in some part of the British Isles. It is a mighty and magnificent tree, attaining to enormous dimensions, growing with a freedom and vigour that enable it to yield a valuable timber in vast quantities. An expert sent out last year from Kew to America in quest of the seeds of this larch found the task surrounded with unlooked-for difficulties. Though the tree seeds profusely, it disposes of its harvest in such a manner and with such speed that the search for the seeds was unsuccessful last year. But a study of its ways on the spot will enable the expert or his substitute to try again with some hope of success this year. The tree requires watching, and for this purpose a sojourn in a camp near its haunts is the best way of capturing the seeds. When these are maturing in the cones, with which everyone is familiar who has looked at a larch tree anywhere, the green tassel which hangs from the base of this cone turns brown, the seed-vessels burst open, away fly the winged seeds to far distances, and there is small hope of gathering them near the trees. The period from the withering of the tassel to the final flight of the seeds is only a short fortnight. As the trees are from one hundred and eighty to two hundred feet high, and their boles broad and smooth in proportion with no branches for perhaps thirty or forty feet from the ground, it is not every one who can attempt to climb them and gather the cones, which moreover grow on the tips of the higher branches where only a light monkey could reach them. The search for these seeds must therefore be a carefully planned shikar. It means settling in a wood-cutting camp where these larches are being cut down, and even then it will be a difficult proceeding, for the psychological moment when the seeds are ripe must be hit, and the tree must fall neither too early nor too late for the proper maturing of the cones and their contents. But botanists are a persevering and painstaking race and there can be little doubt of their accomplishing their fell design on the giant larch next Autumn in the Wild West.

THE FUTURE OF THE MOTOR CAR. THE words of the Hon. C. S. Rolls, on the future of the motor-car, carry the weight of a man who is not only an expert but was one of the pioneers of experts in automobilism. His views were given to a home contemporary. Before one can talk of the future one must pay due regard to the present, and one of the greatest problems of to-day is the speed limit. The speed of the future motor-car, said Mr. Rolls, will continue to be far in excess of the horse drawn vehicle of to-day. But the tendency will be to conform to ideas of public safety and convenience until special roads are constructed. The new Bill will probably sanction 25 miles an hour in the country. "Of course the idea of having a specific speed-limit at all is wrong; but it must go into the bills at present. In Holland there is no speed-limit, and little happens to harm the public. In France the speed is winked at by the police. The whole idea is this, that there may be parts of the road where a car may go at any pace and there may be parts where anything from five to ten miles an hour are dangerous. You must therefore depend entirely on the driver, and, without imposing any speed-limit, punish him in case of real necessity. The proper limit of speed is, of course, taking care to drive not to the common danger, wherever you may be. As you know, some local authorities have confined it to ten miles an hour through the districts which they administer. In any case, the speed of the useful car in the immediate future must be considerably in excess of that of any horse-drawn vehicle." A four-cylinder car, added Mr. Rolls, will probably be the "common or garden" car of the future when standardisation has enabled manufacturers to turn out cars in sufficient number to permit of a sale at a rate which men with moderate means can afford.

THE Anchor Line s. s. Circassia, homeward bound, arrived at Marseilles on the 19th instant.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Imperator left Trieste for Bombay on the 18th instant, and is due here on the 8th April.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s. s, Austria, from Japan, left Colombo for Bombay on the morning of the 19th instant, and is due here on the 23rd instant by the morning tide.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Captain Charles Gilbert Grosthwaite, Indian Army, second son of Robert Grosthwaite, K.C.S.I., of Northam, and Joan, elder daughter of Colonel Andrew Becher, late of the Norfolk Regiment, and granddaughter of the late Maurice Johnson, Esq., of Ayscough Fee Hall, Lincolnshire.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Dholka Railway for the week ending 2nd February, amounted to Rs. 2,287, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year, of Rs. 493. The total earnings from 1st January to 2nd February, were Rs. 9,503, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year, of Rs. 1,905.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 2nd February, amounted to Rs. 6,507, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year, of Rs. 2,075. The total earnings from 1st January to 2nd February, were Rs. 22,612, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year, of Rs. 2,082.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 2nd February, amounted to Rs. 25,766, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year, of Rs. 17,979. The total earnings from 1st January to 2nd February were Rs. 1,11,961, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year, of Rs. 99,772.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged and will take place on 30th March, at Deolali, between Captain W. Sefton Brancker, R. F. A., son of the late Colonel W. G. Brancker, C. B, R. A., and May Wynne, daughter of the late Colonel Spencer Field, 6th Royal Warwickshire Regiment. Owing to mourning in the bride's family the ceremony will be a very quiet one.

THE *Cape Argus* urges the Transvaal to settle the Indian difficulty in the way adopted by Cape Colony; that is to say, to prevent or restrict fresh immigration, but to recognise Indians already there. The *Argus* observes that when the Transvaal badly wanted Indians, in order to avoid the necessity of having Chinese, the Indian Government objected. And quite rightly too, under the circumstances, for they wished to safeguard the interest of the Indians.

HIS HIGHNESS the Nawab of Sachin and Her Highness the Begum Saheba arrived from Sachin on the 6th instant, and have recently changed their residence from Chowpatty to "Somerset House," Cumballa Hill. We are glad to state that His Highness is now convalescent and rapidly recovering from his recent serious illness. On Monday evening, His Highness the Begum Saheba received a visit from the Rani Saheb of Kumar Shree Vijaysingjee of Palitana. A large Ladies "At home" is to be given by the Begum Saheba before her departure for Sachin. The Installation of the Nawab Saheb is to take place early in April and great preparations are being made for the event.

AN exhibition of some of the best examples of the art of the Russian painter A. A. Borissoff is being held in London. His field is the Arctic region. His sketches entailed toilsome and hazardous journeys, during which he could only use charcoal and pastel. It was not possible, save in the spring, to use oil colours, and even then it was hard to mix them, the paints being frozen. "Some of my sketches," he says, "I painted in the open air at 23deg. to 30deg. below zero (Reaumur). I had to put on fur gloves to hold the brush, and work with rapid and energetic strokes. There were moments when my hands were frozen and refused service, my brush splitting with the cold. Yet I continued, having the ardent desire to fix on the canvas all those fantastic phenomena of the Far North, so full of fascinating charm."

BERLIN LETTER.

POLES AND RUTHENIANS.

The North-German Lloyds.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN MARCH 1.

On both sides of the Carpathian Mountains there lives a race of people that for many centuries has been so held in bondage as scarcely ever to come under the notice of other Nations. Now, however, through the unfettering of the National spirit and thought in Southern Europe this race has become of great political importance. This applies to the Ruthenians, who being kindred to the people of Little Russia live in Galicia, the Bucovina and Hungary. They number over 31/2 millions. The larger part of them live North of the Carpatians in the Eastern part of Galicia, and in the whole of the Bucovina: only a very small part, perhaps half a Million of them live in Hungary. Consequently their home practically constitutes the Polish provinces of Austria. Politically the Polish nobility, the landed proprietors, and besides them the money lenders, are the masters of the situation there. The education in the higher and middle schools, also for the various officials, is polish. Ever since 1848 the Ruthenian language and learning, which for centuries had been strictly kept under by the Poles, became independent and free to develop naturally. As the Ruthenians are a gifted people this progressive movement grew somewhat rapidly. From this time dates the marked contrast between Rulers and subjects, between Poles and Ruthenians in Galicia. In this struggle the Poles have succeeded in getting possession of the power, although the Ruthenians still outnumber them. When the Austrian Government proposed to introduce the franchise, giving every man a vote, according to the new reformed Bill, the Ruthenian question proved a serious stumbling block which more than once nearly prevented any reform. The Poles feared that on the principle of equal voting rights, which would put them in a minority at the elections they would lose part of their political power, which would go to the Ruthenians. How the election Reform is likely to work out in this direction, the elections which are to take place in May will prove. In any case the time is now gone past for the Poles to attempt the suppression of the Ruthenians without serious opposition. Last week

A SENSATIONAL INCIDENT OPENED

the eyes of Europe and afforded a clear indication of the resentment which the treatment by the Poles has called forth in the Ruthenians. It took place at Lemberg University, in the shape of a quarrel between Ruthenian and Polish students. The former wished to take an oath in the Ruthenian language, but the Polish University authorities refused to permit them. Against the scuffle which ensued the Poles have adopted strong proceedings which are in severe contradistinction to the general custom at other Austrian Universities, where Germans and Italians, or Czechs meet. All the Ruthenians were arrested, among them, many who were innocent. Their imprisonment seemed never to come to an end. Ultimately the Ruthenian students took it into their heads to rebel against the injustice done them and as a last recourse, demanded that the affair should be brought before the court. They refused to accept food or drink, so as to compel their persecutors to carry their injustice to inhumanity or else to let them free. Even if the excess could not have been dealt with lightly, it was not however, necessary to punish it so severely. For three days the students starved. News of this spread far and wide, causing so much indignation in Europe that the Central authorities in Vienna had to bring their influence to bear upon the Poles and finally compel them to bring the Hungerstrike to an end by setting the prisoners free. How bitter must be the resentment against this thraldom, when it compells men to adopt such heroic means to overcome it. It is not easy to understand how these same Poles who cried out against the Prussian authorities for introducing mild reforms, think of trying such severe measures against the Ruthenians.

THE JUBILEE OF THE NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

The most striking impression of the celebration of February 20th in memory of the foundation of the Norddeutscher Lloyd a Bremen fifty years ago, was the unanimous persuasion of all guests that this shipping company was the true incarnation of the old Hanseatic spirit, and that it was principally due to inflexible preserverance and business-like forethought that such a glorious record had been reached. It was the bold initiative of a few Bremen merchants that created the Norddeutscher Lloyd; but the severe losses suffered in the first phase of its existence would have caused its dissolution, if not the old pride in navigation inherited from the Hansic League had rallied the support of the whole community of Bremen merchants round the now world wide-known flag of the Key and Anchor. With the directors of the Norddeutscher Lloyd it was a matter of course, that improvements in the speed, security and comfort of sea travel were to be their chief aims. It was only their phenomenal success that gained them national appreciation, so that now-a-days every German is proud of the Norddeutscher Lloyd and its most serious competitor the Hamburg-America-line. We are apt to forget that previous to the foundation of this German Company only two steamship companies devoted themselve to the route across the Atlantic, one English and one American, both being largely subventionized by their respective governments. The new Bremen enterprize got no subsidy and had no mail contract, when it started its American line with three handsome screw steamers. In the very year of its birth the Company lost one of these, the "Hudson" by fire, while soon afterwards the two others, "Bremen" and "Weser" had to undergo extensive repairs. Nor was the commercial crisis following the "Black Friday" of October 1857 an inducement for building up a carrying trade to America. But the founders of the Norddeutscher Lloyd were not deterred, and the leading firms of Bremen were quite willing to subscribe for new shares, though up to 1863 no dividend was forthcoming. After the end of the American War of Secession besides a new weekly service to New York two new lines were started to Baltimore and New Orleans. To enlarge their fleet in good times and to keep it up when trade was bad, appeared to be the keynote of the poliey of the two men who at that period conducted the business of the Company, Consul H. H. Meier and Director Cruesemann.

A NEW PHASE OF DEVELOPMENT

set in after the protracted industrial crisis of the years 1873 to 1877. Then it was that the new Director Lohmann added the regular lines to Central and South-America. He also created in the "Elbe" the first Ocean Hound reducing the passage from Bremen to New York to 8 or 9 days. Ever since the blue ribbon of the quickest crossing has with very short interruptions been secured by one or the other of the Lloyd steamers.

The addition of subsidized lines to the Far East and Australia marked another epoch since 1886. It is true, for some years to come the Imperial subsidy of £200 000 was not sufficient to cover the losses caused by this new venture. But gradually the Norddeutscher Lloyd service became the general favourite, especially after the Barbarossa type had made sea voyages through the tropics so much more comfortable and enjoyable. The Dutch colonies in the Far East, the South-Sea islands and the kingdom of Siam got their first regular and speedy connections with the high routes of the world's traffic only by the enterprize of the Norddeutscher Lloyd in the last seven years.

But these distant routes were not the only evolution of the present period of the Lloyd's growth. Under the energetic management of Herr Geo Plate and Dr. Wiegand the shipping business in European waters, the organization of pleasure trips, even the river navigation on the Weser proved very advantageous. Now the high reputation of the Company was already so well established as a national asset, that there was no difficulty in increasing the subscribed capital. Thus a large drydock and repairing workshops, a special manufactory of ship's auxiliary machines and fittings the acquisition of coal fields in Germany, the extension of the Hoboken piers, the addition of coal depots and controlling stations in the principal ports of the world and the organisation of agencies in all centres of business could be taken in hand. A fleet of 71 large and 45 medium-sized Ocean going steamers, 48 river steamers, 2 training ships and 165 lighters are doing service on the 24 lines of this German Company. The subscribed capital amounts to 6¼ million £ (ten times the original capital), and there are debentures amounting to 2¾ millions, besides. This unparalleled growth has not been attained by a combination with other existing Steamship Companies, but has been built up from the very beginning on entirely new lines.

DEATH OF WILHELM VON DIEZ.

Wilhelm von Diez died at Munich on Monday last. He was one of the most prominent of the older artists in Munich, much of whose work also found its way abroad. All connoisseurs are well acquainted with the grotesque and humorous pictures in which Diez delineated the vagabond and marauder, the marketer, the peasant and soldier; the whole of the wayfaring folks of the 16th and 17th centuries, especially of the period of the Thirty Years War. It was not by any accident that Diez chose for himself the material of this period. Although he came from a parson's family in Bayreuth, Diez was by nature a robust and Bohemian character. When he found his way to Munich he liked best to loaf about outside the town gates and along the highways to join over a glass, all sorts and conditions of shady characters whom he met in his wandering and a band of wandering Gipsies always proved a great attraction to him. It may possibly have been this insight, which he got into the seamy side of life; it may also have been the remarkable contrast which he saw between appearance and reality, that impelled him to depict these people, whose pathetic fate may often be read in deeply engraved writing. In short, he learned life from life, especially from those phases of life as he took an interest in. At the same time he did not neglect his artistic education. He attended at the studio of the then most important artist in Munich, Piloty, and also visited the galeries in which the Dutch School found a prominent place. And thus, in this manner grew within him those elements which united in forming his artistic character: on the one hand the peculiar province which he selected, and on the other hand the educating and developing of a feeling for colour, which at that time was quite unknown in the Munich School of Art. Herein lay

THE HISTORICAL MEANING OF THIS ARTIST AND HIS MESSAGE.

He thought in colour: he characterised through colour. After the Dutch model he schooled his feeling for harmonies to an extraordinary fineness. The brown tones in vogue in the Piloty School did not suit him and he preferred to do most of his work on a fine scale after the pattern of Jan Vermeer of Delft. He understood how to bring his small figures out of a delightfully cool green background, and how to group the airy figures. He understood how to work in a delicate connection between the harmonies of his pictures, such as at that time only the French and the best of the English landscape painters were capable of doing. In the Berlin National Gallery there is a still-life study of his, a dead stag of which Courbet himself need not be ashamed. By his struggling after these beauties Diez has proved himself a forerunner of modern painting, beside which the best of his work holds an honourable place to this day. Besides this he was a very successful draw[illegible], as his interesting and pointed illustrations to Schiller's History of the Thirty Years War, prove. Since 1872 he was Professor at the Munich Academy, and it was here he established a school which is likely to keep his name green in the history of Art in Munich. The Diez school stood for healthy vigour and truth and conquered over the academical convention; they learned to use their eyes freely; they worked honestly on technical lines the influence which Diez had on such Masters as Hans Thoma and Hans von Marees, still continues. Personally Diez was a vigorous, frank and good-hearted personality, free from prejudice, filled with warm love for art, always ready to recognise and value the new when it was worthy. In him the artistic life of Munich has lost a great personality.

L. ASCH.

THE WANT OF INTEREST IN YACHTING IN BOMBAY.

How little we care for yachting in Bombay! How seldom the majority of us ever venture on the waters of our beautiful harbour: and how few have crossed to the opposite shores, landed there and explored the numerous creeks and islands we see in the distance!

We grumble at the smoke and dust and noise and disease of the city, yet, with a lovely harbour at our door, we drive about the crowded streets, or sit on the Bunder or on the Yacht Club lawn, night after night, quite content if we have visited Elephanta Caves once in a life time.

Cricket matches attract thousands, so do the Races, and polo, hockey, football, Horse or Motor shows; any kind of shore amusement has its spectators, but a Regatta in Bombay is if no account. Scarcely anyone knows it is going on. A few sitting on the Bunder do perhaps see the flags are hoisted or notice the Yachts are dressed, enquire why, and there the interest ceases.

I should like Bombay people to see Plymouth Hoe on the Town Regatta Day. I believe you could walk on the heads of the crowd who congregate on that magnificent promenade. It looks like a gigantic ant-heap from the water, and you can scarcely move ashore; and then the host which assembles on the steamers chartered by the Royal Clyde or Royal Northern Yacht Club to follow the Regatta in the Clyde Fortnight would be a revelation to Bombay. A popular Superintendent of the P. & O. did once give an "at Home" on one of the steamers lying in the stream to try and popularise yachting. He told me that in the past the only outward and visible sign that a Regatta was on in Bombay was that the wife of a certain prominent yachtowner wore a Union Jack draped round her! This might have been seen in the old days when the Cinderella, Water and Sea Queen and Ianthe used to sail. Racing then was in the hands of a few, but beyond the means of most men: these large Lateen boats required too many hands to man them, their up-keep entailed too great expense for the many.

But when a smaller class of craft appeared in Bombay, Dr. Boyd's Senta, followed by Mannikin, Janetta, Nauta, Melody, Stella, Turquoise Sapphire, the Pixie, Trixie, Erin, Sayonara, and the Tomtit class, great things were expected. Still Bombay is not converted. The Latteen boats have disappeared, yachting like other things in Bombay has become Europeanised, transformed, but can it be said to be really more popular?

With one single exception, no Indian has bought or built a boat Parsees and Hindoos play cricket—how well, we know. The natives are some of the best polo players, but evidently the sea and its pleasures do not appeal to them, and we must also confess that the Europeans in this country are slow to avail themselves of the advantages of this beautiful harbour, and why is it? That all of us are not good sailors we know, that the Yacht Club is exclusive, and the races are held under its auspices, is only partly true, for the Saturday afternoon races are open, and the harbour is free to all. Lovers of the sport complain that the Yacht Club is practically only so in name. We shall see what motor boats, which are only in their infancy here will do. Perhaps overcrowding will drive some of us over to the other side of the harbour, and transit may be improved, but in the meantime it is wonderful how little we appreciate our advantages in Bombay, how we ignore the health-giving properties of the harbour breezes.

WHITE WINGS.

SECUNDERABAD FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

Cup Won by the Hussars.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, MARCH 19.

The final game for the Secunderabad Football Cup was played last evening on the *Maidan* between the Royal Artillery and the 13th Hussars, resulting in a win for the latter by two goals to one.

The Royal Artillery commenced the game at a rattling pace and made their goal early, but the Cavalrymen were better trained and quite in form which told after the first half when the R. A. were forced to defend their flage. Almost the whole time, their goal-keeper was virtually saving shot after shot.

General Francis presented the Cup to the winners after the match, congratulating them on their splendid win.

ENGLAND WRECK-STREWN.

ENORMOUS INSURANCE LOSSES.

Long List of Casualties.

GALLANT RESCUE WORK.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 18.

Some hope is entertained of floating the "Suevic.' All her passengers and crew have been saved.

LATER.

The "Jebba" is a total loss. All the passengers and crew, however, have been saved. Her cargo largely consisted of gold and rubber and is valued at £200,000.

LONDON, MARCH 19.

The "Jebba's" mail and specie have been landed.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

Vessels have gone ashore all along the Channel. There are large steamers ashore at Dungeness, Cuckmere and Rye and two at Dover, besides many sailing vessels.

LONDON, MARCH 19.

The losses reported on Lloyds yesterday aggregated one and a half millions sterling. The loss of "Suevic" alone accounted for half a million of this.

THE RECENT FINANCIAL CRISIS.

Mr. Asquith on Consols.

STABILITY THROUGH ECONOMY.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

Colonel Sir Howard Vincent asked Mr. Asquith if it were proposed to take steps to restore the national credit.

Mr. Asquith, in reply, explained fully the causes of the fall in Consols and said that the steps the Government proposed to take were a reduction in expenditure, strengthening the Sinking Fund, and avoidance of borrowing money for current expenditure, such as Naval and Military Works, which ought to be paid for out of current revenue.

It was only by persevering in this course, said Mr. Asquith, that a permanent improvement could be secured.

A PORT TRUST FOR COLOMBO.

Premature Suggestion.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

Mr. Emerton asked whether the Ceylon Government had consented to the establishment of a Port Trust for Colombo.

Mr. Winston Churchill replied that Lord Elgin had received no communication on the subject, but that he shared the view that the Ceylon Government is understood to hold that it is premature to consider the question until the Harbour Works are completed.

ROYAL VISIT TO THE KING OF SPAIN.

Departure Early in April.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

Their Majesties King Edward and Queen Alexandra aboard the Royal Yacht, will pay an official visit to King Alfonso at Cartagena early in April.

EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

Political Situation Growing Serious.

DRASTIC ACTION NECESSARY.

LONDON, MARCH 19.

The *Chronicle's* correspondent in Alexandria telegraphs that the political situation is daily becoming more acute. This is chiefly due to intrigue on the part of the Nationalists. The British representative has lately intimated to the Khedive that the necessity will shortly arise for drastic steps convincing the natives of His Highness's absolute disapproval of the agitation.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MARCH 19.

The death is announced of M. Berthelot, the famous Chemist and ex-Minister.

THE LINCOLN HANDICAP.

Latest Betting and Result.

LONDON, MARCH 19.

The Lincolnshire Handicap was run to-day with the following result :—

Ob	1
Kaffir Chief	2
Rifleite	3

Twenty-four horses ran. The first horse won by five lengths. The second and third horses were separated by three lengths.

The betting was 25 to 1 against Ob, 100 to 7 Kaffir Chief, 33 to 1 Rifleite.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 18.

Mr. J. Hallick's Fra Diavola has been scratched.

The following is the latest further betting :—

8 to 1 Japan.
8 to 1 His Eminence.
8 to 1 Crescent.
10 to 1 Athi.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON MARCH 19.

The following was the latest Betting :—

25 to 1 against Ob.
14 to 1 against Kaffir Chief.
33 to 1 against Rifleite.

The other starters were Velocity, Roscate Dawn, Athi, Catty Cragg, His Eminence, Dumbarton Castle, Bill of the Play, Monkshead, Sarcelle, Crusader, Wild Aster, Truffle De Perigord, Camisard, Athlesgue, Japan, Crescent, Minos, Lovania, Kolo, Lustleigh, and Micardo.

Hercules was scratched.

THE INDIAN BUDGET:

EARLY CONSIDERATION IN THE COMMONS.

Indian Traders in Natal.

THE QUESTION OF LICENSES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 18.

Mr. Morley, in reply to a question, said that the Indian Financial Statement, which reaches England early in May, would be discussed by Parliament as soon after its arrival as the State of business permits.

He hoped that the discussion would take place at an early date.

Mr. Morley stated that the Imperial Government was discussing with the Natal Government the numerous refusals to renew the licenses of Indian shops-keepers. He would lose no opportunity of supporting the latter's legitimate claims.

THE TROUBLE IN PERSIA.

British Troops Landed.

MOVEMENT ON THE AFGHAN FRONTIER.

LONDON, MARCH 19.

It is officially stated in St. Petersburg that only a few dozen Cossacks have been sent to Persia to strengthen the guards at the Consulates.

The *Daily Mail's* correspondent at Teheran states that Indian Native Cavalry has entered Parsia to serve at the British Consulates in the South.

A movement among the Afghans on the Frontier is reported. This, coupled with the arrival of the Cossacks, has created great excitement. Foreign interference will not be unpopular with a certain class.

COLONIAL OPIUM TRAFFIC.

Discussion in the House.

CHINA'S MANDATE TO THE WORLD.

COLONIAL LEGISLATION TO BE WATCHED.

LONDON, MARCH 19.

On the second reading of the Appropriation Bill in the House of Commons, Mr. Theodore Taylor called attention to the opium traffic in the colonies, and particularly in Hongkong.

Mr. Winston-Churchill said that the determination of the Chinese Government to effect a stupendous moral reformation in the condition of the people involved an imperious mandate to all other countries to aid the movement.

Lord Elgin, said Mr. Churchill, was in consultation with the India Office and would watch every opportunity to bring the legislation of the colonies more into harmony with the overwhelming opinion of the House of Commons, and with our duty as a civilizing power.

THE ALDERSHOT COMMAND

General Smith Dorrien Succeeds General French.

LONDON, MARCH 19.

General Smith Dorrien will succeed General French at Aldershot.

THE MEDITERRANEAN COMMAND.

Duke of Connaught's Reported Appointment.

LONDON, MARCH 19.

The *Standard* states that the Duke of Connaught has been selected as the new Commander of the Mediterranean Station as mentioned in Reuter's telegram of the 22nd February.

THE AMIR.

Arrival at Jellalabad.

PREPARATIONS AT KABUL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 19.

The Amir of Afghanistan arrived at Jellalabad from Dhakka on the 9th instant in excellent health. His Majesty will remain there some time longer. Reports show that everything is quiet in Afghanistan. Preparations are proceeding for His Majesty's reception in Kabul.

One good result of the Amir's visit to India, is likely to be the improvement of roads in Afghanistan, more particularly in the Province of Kabul.

His Majesty took quite keenly to motoring, and the Sardars with him also freely used the cars placed at their disposal in Agra, Calcutta and elswhere. But the cars which are now on their way to Kabul will be useless unless there are fairly good roads upon which they can be driven. The improvement of communications with Ghazni in one direction and Jellalabad in another may possibly now be undertaken, as this would simplify the Amir's future tourid arrangements.

THE NEW DHAKKA SIRHANG.

Son Succeeds the Father.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 19.

Information has been received from Dhakka to the effect that the Amir has appointed Muhammad Kasim Khan to be Sirhang of Dhakka in place of Muhammad Hussain Khan who died of pneumonia on the 5th instant. Muhammad Kasim Khan is the son of the deceased Sirhang and had held the post of Sartib, or assistant to his father up to the time of the latter's death.

THE DARJEELING MURDER.

Corporal Wemyss at Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 18.

Corporal Wemyss, R. A., has been brought from Darjeeling to Calcutta and lodged in the Presidency Jail.

KARACHI NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MARCH 15.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK VS. NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

A good deal of nonsense has been published in various papers as to the effect of the finding in this case on the negotiability of Railway Receipts. As a matter of fact the case has left the matter entirely as it always has been. Railway Receipts have never been supposed to be negotiable instruments in the same way as are Bills of Lading. It certainly has been suggested that they should be made so, but the general circumstances of their ordinary issue are such that if their negotiability were legalised the door would be opened to constant and serious fraudulent practices.

The facts of this case were found as follows: Harnam Singh and Co. loaded their seeds into North-Western Railway wagons and booked the same to Messrs. Graham and Co's siding at Karachi City. The freighters afterwards got an advance from the Bank against the deposit of the endorsed Railway receipt. The fact that the goods were booked to Messrs Graham & Co's siding was noted on the Railway Receipt. The Bank did not give timely notice of their lien to the Railway, and the Railway, therefore, delivered the goods as booked, and were held to be justified in so doing, the original instructions having never been cancelled or withdrawn by notice from the holders for value of the Railway Receipt. The summing up of Mr. Crouch's comprehensive judgment was :—

"Railway Receipts issued by the N.-W. Railway are receipts and only receipts. They are not negotiable instruments. They are not symbols of goods to which they relate. When Harnam Singh & Co. borrowed money (from the Delhi and London Bank) against goods and deposited receipts, the receipts were thereby pledged and an equitable mortgage probably created on the goods. The Bank obtained a limited control over the delivery of the goods, a control which by timely notice to the railway might have been strengthened into complete security. But the Bank were not by virtue of their specific advance against goods or by the assignment and endorsement of receipts placed in immediate contractual relations with the Railway and so enabled to sue on original contract evidenced by the receipts. They obtained no right of action otherwise, for such rights as they had were merely detached from the general contractual rights possessed by Harnam Singh & Co. They did not become owners of the goods, or pledgees of the goods, nor were they put in possession of the goods actually or constructively. I have made no definite finding as to the existence of an equitable mortgage, as this is a matter which may be in litigation between the Bank and other persons not parties to this suit."

The possible further suit to which His Honour alluded will settle the really important point as to which will be granted priority, corporeal lawful possession of the goods when the owner is debtor to the possessor, or the equitable hypothic to the holder for value of the endorsed Railway Receipt. A decision adverse to the holder for value of the Railway receipt will modify the methods of many business houses considerably. Hitherto the holder of the Receipt having given notice of his lien *in time* to the Railway has considered his position as unassailably secure, and freighters have never had any difficulty in getting advances against their goods *in transitu*. If no further advances against goods *in transitu* can safely be made, it will go hard with the small native traders, especially while the Railway takes such an unconscionable time to bring goods down, because (it is the perpetual edict) "no wagons are available."

THREE ORATIONS.

Before his departure to Bombay yesterday *en route* for England, the Hon. Mr. M. de P. Webb treated us to three speches of considerable interest. The first was addressed to the students of the D. J. Sind College Students, and was concerned with the exceedingly interesting problem of

CAREERS FOR SINDHIS.

The preface of the speech laid stress on the importance of early consideration of "my work,—what shall it be ?" by every student. Mr. Webb then expended some good humoured banter and ridicule on the tendency of the Amil to seek Government employment and rather liking sarcasm on his even greater preference for the struggling and pinched life of a Pleader.

"To me it has always appeared that Government service and the legal profession exert an attraction upon the youth of India out of all proportion both to the probable pecuniary results which the man of average ability is likely to attain therein, and also to the benefits to the State which—with due respect to the lawyers and to the great majority of public servants,—those departments of human activity produce by their several and various exertions. After all, the learned doctor or surgeon, the wonderful inventor, the celebrated scientist, the practical economist, the successful engineer, the influential agriculturalist, the energetic manufacturer, the great merchant, and the all-powerful capitalist,—these men occupy positions in no whit inferior from the point of pecuniary recompense, to the successful pleader or the prominent Government official : whilst the work they perform when considered in relation to the general development, progress and civilisation of the country at large, certainly commands our respect and gratitude in at least the same degree as, for example, those who sometimes hire out their energies and intelligences in the hope of enabling guilty men to escape from the legal consequences of their misdeeds, or those others whose main function,—no doubt a very important one —is to keep in order and protect the multitudes of unofficial workers upon the results of whose efforts every step in the great march of progress and civilisation actually depends."

Then followed a striking exposition of the better opportunities offering in Sind to able and hard-working educated Sindhis in connection with irrigation, agriculture, and the allied industrial and transport work. "Sind, with its want of variety in agricultural products and with its many waste lands now coming under the influence of the silt-bearing Indus offers splendid opportunities to the modern agriculturist. I may here mention that two English concerns are at this moment negotiating with Government for the acquisition of land in Sind on which to grow Egyptian cotton. It would indeed be an extra ordinary spectacle if English farmers should settle down on the banks of the new canals with modern implements, and machinery to grow and sell crops which Sindhis here on the spot are too slow (!) to cultivate." As to manufactures,—

"Even if those particular industries are too well established in Great Britain and Northern Europe to enable Sind Manufactures successfully to compete at first, there are many other departments of manufacture in which Sindhis should be able to make a good show carpet weaving, pottery, laquer-work, and a dozen beside, some of which already exist in a moribund condition. All these industries are in a measure the immediate consequence of agricultural developments and should all be worked up by Indians of the educated classes, and not left entirely to the European element. No doubt, it is an advantage to have this Province opened up, fructified, populated, and made healthier and more well-to-do by the agency of Englishmen and Scotchmen rather than not at all ; but it would obviously be better still if the work could e equally well done by the educated classes of Sind ; nd this consideration is one which is worthy of the lose study of every student."

THE EMPIRE LEAGUE AND SWADESHI.

Following logically, though not in point of time, came Mr. Webb's address at the annual meeting of the Empire League, when he demonstrated that the Sircar itself was the prime promotor of Swadeshi in every legitimate way, and had so been long before Bengali Babus had speechified about a matter which in actual practice had enjoyed an enormous amount of support and assistance from the Government. The meeting was well attended by classes both of Indians and Europeans, and the speeches (with the unfortunate exception of one sad lapse of taste) were good and well received.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

At the annual meeting of this body a very high compliment was paid to Mr. Webb in that the rules were specially altered to permit of his re-election to the chair in spite of his immediately going on leave. As Chairman his address went closely into the various matters of interest to the mercantile community especially with regard to the trade of the past years, particulars of which have already been published. In touching on the shortage of railway wagons Mr. Webb went straight to the root of the matter, the question of Railway finance. Probably few people except the coal exporters of Calcutta realise what this question of rolling stock means to the exporters (and *a fortiori* to the producers) of wheat, seeds, cotton, etc., so that to quote *in extenso* passages from a speech that is heartily endorsed by the *whole commercial community* needs no excuse :—

I refer more particularly to our Railways which owing apparently to inadequate rolling stock, have to a certain extent practically broken down. The Postal and Telegraph Departments of the Punjab have lately come into unhappy prominence owing to a certain inefficiency of their staff equipments, but the N. W. Railway with its extending mileage and daily increasing earnings is the great stumbling block.

DESPAIR OF EXPORTERS.

Indeed it has lately reduced all the large exporters of Karachi to despair owing to its inability to give the public the rolling stock they require when and where that stock is wanted. At one time it was the seed crop, then the cotton crop, then the wheat crop, that seemed especially to tax the traffic officers' resources. Now-a-days delays have become chronic ; and so unsettled have Karachi merchants become owing to the now continuous squeeze for wagons that it is no exaggeration to say that our export business is semiparalised. Exporters are afraid to launch out lest their produce should not arrive at the seaboard when required, and business all round is correspondingly handicapped to the great inconvenience and loss of all concerned,—agriculturalist, merchant, railway and shipowner. Punctuality in fulfilling engagements is one of the first essentials to successful business, but this essential becomes impossible when it is a matter of chance whether one may have to wait a week or a month for the all-necessary rolling stock to move produce to the sea-board. We are satisfied that the officers of the N. W. Railway are doing all they possible can with the means at their disposal, but what we feel is that those means are inadequate. Further, that exasperating policy of delay and obstruction which has prevented private enterprise from helping in those railway developments which the Government of India have themselves been unable to undertake, seems now to be flourishing as strong as ever, and that, too, notwithstanding the existence of a Railway Board and a Department of Commerce and Industry to which the public look for vigorous assistance in these matters. It will be remembered that out here in India the Government retain in their own hands some of the main sources of material progress. They construct and own the canals which render so much of our hinterland valuable. They build and own most of the roads and railways by which the produce is brought to market. Telegraphic and Postal communication, without which trade on its present scale would be impossible, are also a Government monopoly. Now it is obvious that unless all these commercial enterprises be conducted with some

BOLDNESS AND IMAGINATION

with some insight into the commercial needs and ambitions of the day, with a clear grasp of the vital importance of co-operation and co-ordination, and lastly, with that financial aptitude which can recognise that capital borrowed at even four or five per cent and employed in earning twice those rates of interest is a sound business transaction, unless, I say, the commercial departments of the Government of India are conducted in this enterprising and enlightened spirit, then delay, dissatisfaction and disorganisation must inevitably follow. Not only are grants for maintenance inadequate but the supply of capital for current developments and new schemes is wholly insufficient.

THE CRUX OF THE MATTER.

What is the reason for this unsatisfactory state of affairs? Gentlemen, I submit the real truth is that the whole scheme of Railway finance is radically unsound. No man can serve two masters and it is an impossibility properly and adequately to develop the various State Railway systems of this country "as railway systems," and at the same time to extract from them fat surpluses with which to "bolster up the revenue side of the Country's Budget." Obviously one or other Department must suffer. Either the Finance Department will be calling out because the State's Railway properties are not bringing in the surplus revenues expected ; or, the Railway Administrations will be calling out because the Finance Department is always cutting their grants (Hear, hear).

. . . And this, too, in a magnificent country bursting with material wealth of all kinds, thickly populated by peace-loving and industrious millions, and holding out possibilities of commercial developments unequalled by any other tropical country in the world ! Gentlemen, it is too absurd ! Something must be done. Unless the narrow book-keeping spirit by which this country's finances now appear to be dominated is subordinated to the broader outlook of true statesmanship, unless the Financial policy of the Government of India be wholly recast so as to allow for reasonably rapid developments and a high condition of efficiency in all those commercial departments at present controlled by the State, I refer more particularly to Railways, the Government must not be surprised if the commercial communities throughout the country combine in a determined demand for active participation in the affairs of Government participation that will carry with it a voice in controlling the country's finances, and the power to bring about a practical recognition of the aims, needs and ambitions of the incrcantile community to develop the many magnificent sources with which this great country is so richly endowed. (Hear, hear.)

ROLLING STOCK AND ITS WORK.

The tales that are told of delays in loading up goods at up-country stations would individually be incredible at this comparatively slack season, but collectively they seem to corroborate one another. One hears of goods lying 7, 10, 15, 18 and 20 days at way side stations, and no goods at all being booked for a whole week at a time. The Agent of the Southern Punjab Railway has given figures that show that railway wagons on the North-Western are now only 3·32 per mile worked against 3·89 seven years ago. The N. W. Railway may well make 104 lakhs profit a year ! There are people who have been alone on the line, however, and say that things would not be so bad but for the utter slackness and demoralisation of the lower ranks of Railway employes, who make no effort at all to expedite the traffic and so increase the work that can be done. Whatever the real cause, business men in Karachi are furious at the present state of affairs, and the amount of business put through for May and June is reported to be insignificant, in spite of the crop promise, owing to the expectation of the utter inability of the N. W. Railway to cope with the work.

CAPTURE OF KARACHI.

H. M. S. Highflyer failed to take Manora Fort, but during the mimic warfare Major Chitty with two companies of the 105th Mahrattas executed a brilliant landing, seized pickets and sentries, made his way into the Barracks without the alarm being given and so captured the whole garrison. "Jao" cried a Tommy disturbed in his repose, and was some time realising that he was a prisoner-of-war. The laugh has been heavily against the defenders !

PLAGUE.

Deaths are increasing rapidly, and the Old Town is being evacuated by all who can afford to move out to the safety camps in the jungle. Last year the worst plague spot of all was the Runchore Lines. Since then several lakhs of rats have been trapped there and most of the houses painted with Yesterine. So far these preventive measures have been most successful and the Runchore Lines to *date has the cleanest plague* record of any ward in the slums. This is most *hopeful* and *encouraging* for further efforts.

THE "BARAK" DISASTER.

Nearly a Hundred Lives Lost.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 19.

Information from Chittagong received yesterday is to the effect that when the "Barak" was seven miles from Akhaura a sudden south-west storm sprang up, capsizing the vessel. The large loss of life was caused by the passengers being imprisoned by the wire netting and diagonal stays and stanchions which carry the roof.

The Assistant Engineer in charge of the Branch Construction there has had the large pontoon with gantry in use for building the Akhaura Bridge hauled to the scene of the disaster, and, with winches on the pontoon, he hopes to turn the boat or tear away the stanchions.

The Chief Medical Officer is on the spot supervising the recovery of the corpses.

The Port Officer held his investigation on the site, examining the survivors of the crew, the remaining passengers and other witnesses. It was demonstrated that the Serang of the vessel did all that was possible under the circumstances. Seeing the storm approach, he put out his bow anchor and kept his engine steaming slowly on his anchor against the storm. No other tactic was feasible, and it is probable that nothing would have happened had not a panic seized the passengers who rushed *en masse* to one side. This, coupled with the force of the wind, canted the boat to such an extent that cargo on the lower deck slid to one side and was held there by the rails and stanchions, resulting in the capsize.

Fifty-four bodies have now been recovered. It is thought very few more remain, and the loss is now estimated as under 100.

CURRENT TOPICS.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

[BY A FREE LANCE.]

BOMBAY WEATHER. The extraordinary poverty of my notes last week was due to the awful dullness of Bombay at the present moment. We are suffering from the inevitable reaction from the February season. I fancy a good many people feel rather worn out and the present high, dusty winds find enfeebled livers a somewhat easy prey. There is no doubt March is a very disagreeable month in Bombay. It is the month of awful dust and winds, which, without being cool, are well calculated to cause chills. Large numbers of people are at present suffering from sore throats, which I attribute entirely to the amount of dust one has to swallow. If I might be allowed to make a calendar of the amenities of the various months, I would say :—January, weather very pleasant ; February, same as January, only a little colder ; March, very windy and dusty, and signs of heat ; April, hot but not unpleasant ; May, very hot, but with a fair breeze ; first half of June, soaking wet ; July, wet but with pleasant breaks ; August same as July ; September, not much rain, and getting hot ; October, very hot and unhealthy ; November, beginning to improve ; December, neither hot nor cold and, speaking for myself, quite pleasant. The first half of June and October are the worst times we have. But the hot weather, though unpleasant and reducing, is not unhealthy. This particular cold season in Bombay has been a very poor one and we have had no real cold weather at all, only disagreeable and searching winds. But perhaps, as a consequence, the hot weather will not be so hot as usual.

HILL STATIONS. This is the time people begin to consider whether they will go away for the hot weather and where they will go. I do not believe any hill station is or can be half so comfortable as one's own house in Bombay. The furniture, food, and convenience of the average Bombay hill station hotel are by no means of a high order and, as long as people are content to put up with discomfort, they are not likely to improve. But at the same time I am sure that a change, even though an unpleasant one, is good for the constitution. I remember an old Bombayite telling me, when I first came out, that the great secret of health in Bombay was to get out of it on every possible occasion. Another thing that I am sure of is that one does not feel the heat half so much, if one stops on right through the hot weather in Bombay. If you want to fully appreciate the hot weather, the best way is to spend half the week in Matheran and half in Bombay. Then you will know what the Bombay heat really is. None of the local hill stations are at all cool till quite half way through May when the monsoon wind sets in. Before that they are exposed to a very hot and unpleasant land wind. My advice is that if you intend to go away for seven or eight weeks, then leave the presidency altogether, and go to the Himalayas, the Nilgherries or Newera Eliya. Otherwise stop in Bombay till the 15th of May or so, and then go up to Matheran or Khandalla. There is rather more to do at Matheran, but the view and sky are alike shut in by trees and give one an unpleasant sensation of confinement. Finally, take your own whisky or insist on the hotel proprietor getting it for you.

POINTED OBSERVATIONS. To the fortunate ones who are sailing this, next, or some other Saturday, I have a few words to say. Congratulate yourselves on your escape from prison, however temporary it may be, endeavour to give people at home some true ideas about this country. Tell them the truth about the relations between Europeans and Natives and why they are as they are. See that your young sisters and cousins have a good time, and find out your very best girl and marry her before you come back. By doing so you will be importing an English home into India and it will become much more endurable. To youth, I would venture to suggest that the main object in going home is to repair a shattered constitution and this is not to be best achieved by 'doing town." Let me rather recommend golf and a prolonged stay at Macrahmush or Port Rush, or, if you be in the first rank, the ancient city of St. Andrew's. Don't forget the poor devils you leave behind, but write to them and let them know how things are going on in the old country, and whether lounge jackets are to have waists or not next year. Don't blow all your money the first month you are at home and be dependent on the generosity of your relatives and friends for the remaining ones. While you are at home it might be as well if you would dispel the apparently common delusion that an Englishman in Bombay is pretty certain to know most of the Englishmen in Calcutta. Also proudly point to the fact that we have had a contested municipal election and are about to have, in Providence, electric trams. Make it clear to our poor brothers at home that life in the West widens our knowledge and sympathy and that they are but poor narrow, minded folk after all. And may you have a prosperous voyage and a ripping time at home. Amen.

THE JUSTICES' ELECTION. We seem to be in rather a complicated condition over the recent Justices' election. As the matter is *sub judice* I propose to make no comments upon it, but I hear that several prominent Caucusites were the object of quite a hostile demonstration on Saturday a week ago. The demonstration was caused by a number of youths, who apparently are supporters of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and his Independent party. I understand that even our leading barrister did not escape altogether Scot free. All this is quite as it should be and reminds us of home and the crowds that boo and cheer. I am not at all of the view of those who think that elections can be conducted in kid gloves. There is nothing like a good fight to ease the feelings and there will always be a number of camp followers to boo. Meanwhile I am still without water after 10 a.m. and there isn't any sign of a Town Band. I see some correspondents have been writing to the papers about the band. There is no good writing to the papers. What ought to have been done was to heckle every one of the candidates before the election as to what measures he was prepared to vote for in the Corporation on behalf of music and recreation. This, of course, was not done, but there is no doubt that the duty in these matters lies upon the Corporation and that private enterprise is not equal to the task of carrying it out.

THE BISHOP AND HIS CLERGY. To theologians the *dispute* concerning the Bishop's charge *must no doubt be very interesting*. To the mere laity it is almost as unedifying as the Justices of the Peace' wrangle. Particularly it is unfortunate that the Bishop should have allowed himself to be drawn into a newspaper correspondence. To those who do not think much of details and believe in big things, the whole controversy seems childish. Churchmen in the old days used to dispute as to how many angels could stand upon the point of a needle, and really the present discussion is not much more enlightened. If the Church of England is desirous of becoming the Church of India, this is a very strange way to go about it. What must our Parsee, Hindu and Mahomedan friends think of it all ? As a matter of fact, I do not suppose they consider it worth thinking about at all, but it can scarcely be any inducement to them to desert their own religions and join the Christian. There is a good deal more talk than works in the Church of Bombay at present, and if the Professors do not know which way truth lies, how are the Students to discern it ? As far as the dispute goes, it would appear that the Bishop gives chapter and verse for what he says and that the others do not. Besides, surely the Bisnop is in the position of a General, and ought to be obeyed.

NOISY STATION PLATFORMS. On behalf of all night travellers by rail in India I beg to enter an emphatic protest against the noise that is permitted on the station platforms. I have this morning returned from Ahmedabad, having spent the night in the mail. I believe I should have had a fairly good rest were it not for the pandemonium that prevails at such stations as Broach, Baroda and Surat. What all the small boys who feel compelled to see that the mail arrives and departs safely to the accompaniment of much yelling, are doing out of bed at 2 a.m., I cannot imagine. I am quite sure, however, that they ought not to be allowed on the platform. Then there are the porters, who seem to be unable to remove the smallest boy without vocal effort, altogether out of proportion to the work done. Railway travelling in India is at the best a dirty and unpleasant affair, but I can see no reason whatever why all this noise should be allowed. Legislation is apparently required, and I would suggest that only absolutely necessary persons should be allowed on the platform; that speaking in a loud voice or shouting should be punished with a fine and that sweetmeat vendors and soda water people should either be kept away altogether or forbidden to cry out their goods. The present state of affairs at night is intolerable on every Indian railway I have been on, and how the public puts up with it as it does, is very difficult to understand.

FRIDAY'S DISPLAY. I am glad the Military and Naval Display was such a success. Unfortunately I was not able to be present at it. I see the Press is pleased to say that the provision of reserved and numbered seats was not nearly as good as last year's promenade. This grumble arisis, I believe, from the fact that through an oversight, for which I am personally responsible, seats were not reserved for the Press I am very sorry for that, but as the object of the entertainment was to raise money for the Cathedral Improvement Fund, and as the chairs must have added about Rs. 800 to what would otherwise have been taken, it can scarcely be said that they were a mistake. Some people, I am told, found the seats they had reserved already occupied. This suggests two things :—(1) That those whose duty was to show people into their seats, did not perform it properly; (2) That there is a certain class of person who, not having taken the trouble to reserve a seat for himself, sits down in a seat reserved by someone else in the hope that the other man won't turn up or will not turn him out if he does. Of course if a man turns up and finds his seat occupied by a fascinating lady, who has no right to be there, it places him in a very awkward position. People do not casually occupy other people's seats at the theatre and I don't see any reason why they should do so at an out-of-doors entertainment. Most of those who complain of the reserved seats, were those who did not take the trouble to reserve them.

MR. CADELL'S NEW APPOINTMENT.

Protest from the Chamber of Commerce.

THE Bombay Chamber of Commerce has addressed the following letter to the Secretary, Revenue Department, Bombay :—

Sir,—The attention of my Committee has been drawn to an announcement that the services of Mr. P. Cadell, C. S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay from the date on which he is relieved of his duties in the Imperial Customs Service.

2. Mr Cadell was appointed Collector of Customs in Bombay in March 1905 and has thus held the position for a period of two years only.

3. His removal thus early from this important office not, it is understood, to take up a position where the experience he has lately acquired would be of special assistance to Government, but to fill the post lately held by Mr. J. H. Du Boulay appears to my Committee to be contrary to the conditions laid down by the Government of India in their letter from the Finance and Commerce Department No. 7906 S. R., of 28th December 1903 to the Government of Bengal when the Imperial Customs Service was first instituted.

4. After pointing out in answer to a contention that had been urged by Chambers of Commerce that constant transfers in the Customs Department meant a loss of efficiency, that "it cannot be denied that the duties of a Collector require a considerable amount of special and technical knowledge which can only be acquired by practical experience," the Government of India proceeded to say that for a considerable period after taking up his appointment a Collector recruited from the general ranks of the Civil Service must be very much in the hands of his subordinates and that under the system which up to that time had prevailed "his services are frequently lost to the Department just at the time when they have become valuable."

5. The removal of Mr. Cadell at this juncture appears to my Committee to be a case in point against which in the interests of trade they feel bound to protest.

6. It is true that in the same letter the Government of India say that Collectors of Customs appointed from the Civil Service will be permitted, subject to their approval to revert to their own provinces at any time, but they qualify this by adding that the power of control vested in them will be exercised in such a manner as to prevent an excessive number of changes in these appointments. They further say that permission to revert will be freely accorded in cases where the experience acquired by the officer in the Imperial Service would be of special assistance to the Local Government under which he would serve on reversion ; and under an arrangement of this nature it is considered probable that certain of the more important revenue appointments such as Member of the Board of Revenue in Madras and Bengal, of Commissioner of Customs, Bombay, may, in practice, come to be reserved for Civilians who have acquired a technical knowledge of Customs procedure in the Imperial Service.

7. My Committee beg however to submit that the post to which it is understood Mr. Cadell will now be appointed does not fall under any of these heads, and as the Imperial Customs Service was formed to ensure continuity of service by experienced men Mr. Cadell's removal appears to be contrary to public interests. This being the view held by my Committee they beg most respectfully to request that the appointment of Mr. Cadell to a post which will not be benefited by the experience he has gained during the last two years in the Imperial Customs Service may be reconsidered in the light of the Government of India's letter above referred to.

[The letter is signed by the Chairman and Secretary,]

THE RANGOON POLICE.

Re-arrangement under the New Scheme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 19.

In accordance with the new Rangoon Police scheme three Inspectors are to be promoted to the 1st Grade, namely Messrs. Suleman, Barnes and Akbar Khan, five to the 2nd Grade, namely Maung Po Kyin, Messrs. Austin, E. Brown, Milne and Maung Hla Bu, six to the 3rd Grade, namely Messrs C. E. Brown, Howson Maung Ne Dun, Maung Sien Bu, Edwards and Perry. The following have been appointed Deputy Inspectors, 1st Grade, Sergeants Wood and Smith, 2nd Grade, Sergeants Donohue Colquhoun and Jennings ; 3rd Grade, Sergeant Korbe, Deputy Inspectors, Wood and Smith, have been appointed to the charge of the Mogul Street Guard and the latter street station respectively (while Deputy Inspectors Donohue Colquhoun) Jennings and Korbe are posted respectively to the River Detective Department, the new lock up and Magyidan. Inspector Sein Bu has been transferred to Barr Street. The sanctioned strength of the Rangoon Police will now be as follows:—Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner and 3 Superintendents, 14 Inspectors, 9 Deputy Inspectors, 21 Sub-Inspectors, 71 Head Constables, 19 European Sergeants and 846 Constables.

THE ZAKKA KHELS.

Conduct Disapproved by Other Tribes.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 19.

The Zakka Khels are said to have lately held several Jergahi at which their future course of conduct was debated. They are not at all united and apparently the more lawless sections are still inclined to continue occasional raids into the Peshawar district. Other Afridi clans are somewhat exasperated with the Zakka's foreseeing serious trouble with the British authorities and it is possible that the raiding parties will be intercepted in future.

Tribal feeling, as a whole, is certainly against the one malcontent section.

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FAMOUS SPORTSMEN.

WILLIAM COTTON OSWELL.

BY

H. A. BRYDEN,

(Author of "Kloof and Karoo," &c.)

Oswell may fairly be described as the 'preux chevalier of the great line of African hunters, a man without fear, without reproach, gentle yet daring to the verge of recklessness, tall, athletic, extraordinarily active and as hard as nails. It is well recognised by all who are acquainted with the stirring history of South African sport that a greater and more successful hunter never entered the veldt. Oswell was the friend and companion of Livingstone, whom he assisted greatly in his early explorations. The two men, with another sportsman, Mr. Murray, discovered Lake Ngami together in 1849, and made other great journeys into the unknown. Of Oswell Livingstone says, "We had reason to be proud of his success as for the natives conceived from it a very high idea of English courage and when they wished to flatter us would say, 'If you were not a missionary you would just be like Oswell ; you would not hunt with dogs either.'" Sir Samuel Baker writes of this great hunter, "I have always regarded Oswell as the perfection of a Nimrod. Six feet in height, sinewy and muscular, but nevertheless light in weight he was not only powerful but enduring. A handsome face, with an eagle glance, in full of kindliness and fearlessness, bespoke the natural manliness of character which attracted him to the wild adventures of his early life." William Cotton Oswell was born in 1818, Educated at Rugby under Arnold, he was known there as 'Handsome Oswell,' or, as a variant, the "Muscle man." From Rugby he went to Addiscombe, and from Addiscombe, on being offered a writership, into the East India Company's Civil Service. Oswell went to South Africa, on leave, for the restoration of his health, in 1844, and chiefly in the Bechuana country, whither he made his way, spent there the five most exciting years of his life. He shot chiefly with a 10 bore Purdey rifle, which burnt five or six drachms of powder. This was, of course, a muzzle-loader, there were no breech-loaders in those days. Years after, Oswell lent this same rifle to Sir Samuel Baker, when the latter began his wanderings towards the Nile sources, Baker, on coming home, returned it with a note, apologising for the bumpiness of the ramrod—a thorn stick which still rests in the ferrule.—adding that having to defend themselves from a sudden attack his man, Richard, being hard pressed, had fired the original ramrod into a chief's stomach from which they had no opportunity of extracting it.

SPRINGBOKS THICKER THAN SHEEP.

Oswell had been attracted to South Africa by Cornwallis Harris's great work on sport. "We were all bitten by the book in those days," he says, "and Harris excepted, we were the first that ever burst into that 'sunny sea' as sportsmen." In company with Mr. Murray, of Lintrose, Oswell made his way into Bechuanaland, then a *terra incognita*, and began his wonderful career. The country in which he wandered and shot were absolutely virgin to the white hunter, and the sound of his 10-bore woke for the first time the echoes of many a plain and forest. On their way up country they enjoyed fair sport. Beyond the Orange, in what is now Griqueland West—the Kimberley country—springboks were met with in immense herds, "for an hour's march with the waggons—say two and a quarter miles—I once saw them to the left of the track, along slightly rising ground, thicker than I ever saw sheep. The Hottentot waggon-drivers shot many of them, frequently killing two at a time, they were so closely packed. They were to be counted only by tens of thousand." "The flat country," he continues—"Big Game Shooting" Badminton Library)"—held till we reached the Molopo River. Here seven different kinds of animals were within view, some, especially the quaggas and the buffaloes, in large herds springbok, blesbeck, gnu, &c., filling in the picture. I shot a couple of buffaloes for the camp.....To the north the scene was changed. Two well wooded and watered valleys of the Ba-Kwena, a broken country full of game, was stretched before us—in these days a hunter's paradise."

Oswell was most successful with elephant, rhinoceros, lion and buffalo. In pursuit of these animals he had many extraordin

noose when within eight or ten yards of the gun, turn, tempted by a twig or tuft of grass to the right or left, and the wished-for broadside thus given, that I did not think anything was amiss until I saw that if the nearer of those now in front of me, an old cow should forge her own length ahead, her foot would be on me. In the hope that my sudden appearance from the ground under her feet would startle her, and give me a chance of escape, I sprang up; the old lady was taken aback for a moment and then threw up her head with a snort. I dashed alongside of her to get in her rear; my hand was on her as I passed: but the shock to her nerves was not strong enough for before I had made ten yards she was round and in full chase.

"I should have done better to fire into her as I went by, but it had not occurred to me, and it was now too late; in my anxiety to escape, I had neglected my best chance, and paid the penalty. I was a fast runner; the ground was in my favour, but in thirty yards from the start she was at my heels. A quick turn to the left saved me for the moment, and, perhaps, by giving my pursuer my flank instead of my back, my life too. The race was over in the next moment: as the horned snout came lapping round my thigh rested the gun on long head, and, still running, fired both barrels; but with the smoke I was sailing through the air, and remember nothing more, for I fell came upon my head, and was stunned." When Oswell dimly to himself again, he had been put on his horse and saw his Hottentots carrying a kettel or waggon bed towards him. He asked them where they were going. They told him they heard he had been killed by a rhinoceros. His hand fell from the pommel of his saddle to his thigh, he lifted it, a red splash of blood caught his eye. Then his hand sought his leg again through a rent in the trousers; he had received a frightful wound. "S. numbed was all sensation," he says, 'that I actually dabbled down to the bone in a deep gash without feeling any pain. The limb stiffened after I reached the waggons, and, unable to go in and out, I made my bed for nearly four weeks under a bush—the rip, healing rapidly, covered with a rag kept constantly wet." It was a narrow escape, and one of the many occasions when Oswell's luck pulled him through.

THREE LIONS AND A BUFFALO.

With lions which were then extremely plentiful, Oswell had many adventures. Once he had a troop of eight in front of him. The hindermost, a fine black-maned beast acted as rearguard and repelled the hunters' attentions. Twice Oswell dismounted to shoot him but before he could effect his purpose the rest of the company turned and bore down upon him. Eight lions to a single man was in the opinion of this most undaunted of hunters too great odds and before he could get the fair chance he sought they had made good their retreat and were in strong covert. Once Oswell had got a lioness at bay and was within thirty yards of her but so dense was the bush he could not make her out. Suddenly looking round he caught sight of her within twenty yards coming at him full tilt with open mouth. There was no time to dismount and shoot; she was charging on his right flank and he could not in that position fire from his horse; there was nothing to be done but to make a bolt for it. But the lioness was too quick for him. In three strides she was on his horse quarters clinging *en croupe* just behind the hunters' back.

The horse maddened with fear and pain swerved under a projecting branch which striking Oswell full on the chest drove him back against the lioness and the pair came to the ground together. Oswell was stunned the lioness was so startled that she halted and finally made her escape. It was an awkward situation and few men have been in such close proximity to angry lion and yet escaped without a scratch.

Few more exciting scenes in the way of lionhunting have ever been witnessed than one that befell Oswell on a certain memorable afternoon on the banks of the Limpopo. Oswell describes it as the finest contest of brute force he ever witnessed. "We were making tracks back to camp," he says "walking our horses slowly along the bank of the river, when Frank (Major Vardon) got off to shoot a waterbuck. A shout followed the report of his rifle. Dismounting, for the bush was thick, I soon joined him. In stalking the waterbuck, he had come across buffalo, and had wounded one, which with two others was still in view. I started in pursuit, and soon outran Vardon, for he was stout, one Kaffir holding with me. Suddenly the man, who had kept up with me, put his hand on my wrist. 'What is it?' I asked angrily. 'Look!' he answered. Within twenty-five yards a mangn ficent fights was going on. Two other male lions had joined the one I had first seen, and run blood spoor till they had overtaken and stopped the buffalo. They were all standing rampant on him, teeth and claws both at work, the gallant old bull doing his utmost to hold his own. He tried to gore them, but they hugged his sides, and so escaped the thrust; he swung the lion on his right completely off his legs, as you swing a child by his arms. It was only by glimpses that you saw anything, for it was an enfolding cloud of dust, out of which came every now and again the black hide of the bull, and the fulvous coats of the lion. Every muscle of the attackers and attacked was on the stretch. You felt rather than saw the terrible strain. Had the buffalo been unwounded, even with the odds of three to one against him, he would have left his mark. I did not last much more than a minute, and than the grand old 'Nsari' came to the ground, killed by the ball, not by the lions. The one of these which had attacked on the right came round to his fellows and they all three stood with their fore paws on the car case, and roared and growled their psean of victory. Frank had come up; we were too near to speak but I mentioned him to take the lion on the left while I covered the middle one. We fired together; he fell dead with a broken back; filling its mouth with bush as it rolled over my shot was rather a slanting one, went in through the back ribs and out somewhere forward: at all events it was not fatal on the spot, for the lion sprang over the buffalo without stopping to inquire where it came from; the third never moved, but kept on shaking the dead bull till I had loaded again, and killed him. The wounded lion which ought," says Oswell, "to have been bagged, made its escape in the darkness." Major Vardon's comment that "it is not often that one bags a brace of lions and a bull buffalo in about ten minutes," seem to fairly sum of a satisfactory conclusion. Vardon, by the way, was a wonderfully successfull rhinoceros hunter. He used, says Oswell, to shoot four or five every day. He crammed his waggon with horns of these mighty beasts as Oswell crammed his with ivory, Oswell and Vardon in one season slew 78 rhinoceroses between them!

ANOTHER LION.

Many other adventures had this redoubtable hunter (Oswell) with lions. I have space only for one of them. "We were at a slow walk," he writes, "when a low grumbling growl woke up man and beast, and in looking back I saw a lion within fifteen yards, coming up at his wicked slouching trot. He was too near to give me a chance of dismounting, and I spurred into a gallop; but he gained on me, and in the hope of checking him, I fired a shot Parthianwise from the saddle. Though of a tree swept off my hat, and as it fell the lion made a spring at it, giving me a moment's law. Fifty or sixty yards ahead there was a small rocky, but otherwise open space, and to this I pressed at best speed, and pulled up, as I could see well all around, intending to load the barrel I had fired; but my foot was not out of the stirrup before he was again on me. I was close, and the horse was so scared I could scarcely hold him, but, freeing my foot, I caught the reins over my left arm, faced the oncomer, and threw up the gun to fire; just as I covered him, and my finger pressed the trigger, I was violently pulled back, and my arm jerked up. The lion still came slowly on with his body sunk between his shoulders, and his bricket nearly touching the ground. When within twelve yards, I hooted at him instinctively, hoping to stop him. The human voice acted like a charm, he stood and made as if he could turn away. The horse seeing that he no longer advanced, left off tugging at the rein and I stobed my opportunity and fired my remaining bullet. The bullet struck the point of the shoulder and rolled the lion off the little rocky plateau into a bush below where he lay roaring without my being able to get sight of him." The horse was so terror-stricken that Oswell was unable to leave it, and as he approached with it near the roaring lion, a tremendous noise was too much for it, it broke to a white leather of sweat and stood upon its hind legs and neither spur nor hand had any effect. Taking the unfortunate nag to camp, Oswell sallied out next morning with Murray and some natives, to pick the wounded lion. Presently a growl, and the shrick a man was heard, and then, bursting through a ticket, "a man covered with blood fell," continues Oswell, "at my feet, crying out that he was killed the lion, and at the same instant I caught sight the beast who a up on three legs, his mane as if trifled into an Elizabethan collar, with the tuft's dog in his mouth. As his head came close gt the bush I put a ball through it, and he dropped ed by the native's fop." The wounded man was ibly bitten in the thigh and arm, but made, as please so often do, an extraordinary recovery from injuries that must have inevitably caused the death of a European. This lion was starving, its stomach being absolutely empty, and had been thus impelled to attack a man in broad daylight, a thing these animals seldom attempt.

BUFFALOES AND ELEPHANTS.

Oswell had many tough encounters with buffalo and like all hunters entertained for them the great respect. The bravest and most determined of all animals, he calls them when wounded and at bay. "*Bubulus Caffer* is a stirring fellow," he writes "when his blood is up; you my shoot a dozen on a flat or in open ground, taking your own distance for dismounting and shooting—but wound one in thickish bush and follow him, and if alive he'll let you know it...Wounded in bush he runs straight on for some little distance then turns back and takes a line close to, and parallel with his up-tracks, lying down, or concealing himself behind a patch of cover. With his eyes on the ground, the sportsman is picking out the trail, when a hard grunting bellow makes him look up, and he had better beware and hold straight now if ever, for down comes the wounded bull, and nothing but death or a disabling shot will stop him. I have seen one with entirely paralysed hind quarters attempt to carry out his rush to the bitter end by dragging himself along with his fore feet. His pluck is splendid; no single lion will face him, though, attacked by stealth and numbers, he occasionally falls a prey." One night, half a mile from the waggons, sounds of a tremendous conflict were heard, the snapping bark of lions and the grunting snort of buffaloes. In the morning it was seen that a herd of 40 or 50 of these courageous beasts had beaten off the attack of a troop of eight lions. Not a buffalo calf had been lost? Once a mortally wounded buffalo sprang up obused Oswell drove his horn deep into his hoise flank and although dying where he stood wounded the hunters good nag to the death. On another occasion Oswell's strength and activity alone saved him. As the bull plunged at him Oswell jumped up to the projecting branch of a tree and thus swinging, with his legs tucked up under him escaped the charge.

In his wanderings Oswell and his shooting friend enjoyed very wonderful sport. They must have been a perfect Godsend to hungry native tribes. At one time they actually supported 600 natives with meat fattened them and provided them with a month's supply. His success among elephants was, thanks to his riding powers and courage phenomenal. Where Boer hunters slew two elephants, says Livings, Oswell shot 20. On one of his good days he had before him on the veldt four great bull and 1001bs. weight of ivory. He had many narrow escapes in this most exciting of all field sports. On the Zouga river now better known as the Botletli, which Oswell and Livingstone discovered on their way to Lake Ngami, elephants were seen in such numbers as men had never dreamed of. "As far as the eye could reach, in a fairly open country, there was nothing but elephants!" In this country Oswell had naturally, magnificent sport. He captured some wonderful trophies, his finest pair of tusks scaling close on 240lbs. Once in some extraordinarily dense bush his hunting days nearly came to a premature ending. Charged by a wounded and enraged bull man and pony stuck fast in a thicket and as Oswell tried to scramble off, his nag with one convulsive effort freed himself and left his rider flat on his back on the ground, literally beneath the very trunk and feet of the monster in chase of them. "I saw the burly brute from chest to tail," says Oswell, "as he passed directly over me lengthways, one foot between my knees, and one fourteen inches beyond my head, and not a graze! Five tons at least! As he turned from chasing the pony, he swept by me on his way to rejoin his companions, and I got another snap shot at his shoulder. As soon as I could, I followed his spoor, but must have changed it in the thick bush, for in five minutes I had run into and killed a fresh elephant in a small open space. The Bushmen found the first next morning, dead. Out of all my narrow escapes," continues this great hunter, "this is the only one that remained with me in recollection for any time. On four or five other occasions I was half or wholly stunned, and therefore not very clear of what was going on over me. One hears of nightmares—well for a month or more, I daresay, I had night-elephants."

VALEDICTORY.

William Cotton Oswell left behind him an extraordinary reputation in South Africa, among all sorts and conditions of men, black, white and oil coloured. His must have been a most lovable and magnetic personality. Livingstone cherished for him a greater affection, probably, than for any other living man. If Oswell had chosen he might have been known to the world, in company with his comrade, Livingstone, as one of the greatest African explorers of his time. A man of singularly modest and perhaps too retiring a disposition he preferred to remain in the background, and to leave fame and rewards to others. This greatest and most daring of all African hunters, unlike Cornwallis Harris and Gordon Coming, both of whom died in the very prime of life, lived to a good old age, and died at his home in Kent in 1893 in his 76th year having survived his old comrade, Livingstone some score of years. No type finer of Englishman ever planted foot or hunted game in Africa.

THE BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Three Days' Good Work.

The men paraded on Sunday at seven o'clock for the purpose of forming a reconnoitring party for the purpose of gaining information for the Head Quarters Intelligence Department. The patrols moved off in a South-Westerly direction in extended order and the first rendezvous was ordered to take place at Sahar Church where a short halt was made and reports written as to the nature of the country, water supply, etc., several excellent maps being handed in by the troops—work, the value of which cannot be overestimated.

The second part of the march to Tulsi Lake was performed under somewhat trying circumstances owing to the heat of the day and the very close and difficult country which had to be traversed. On arrival at Tulsi Lake the horses were off saddled, watered and fed and a snack was taken by the men, the Commissariat Waggon having been sent out in advance. The return to camp was made in close order, the horses coming in fairly fresh after a somewhat strenuous day, which speaks well for the N. C. O. in charge. On Monday the work of advanced patrols was continued against the 109th Infantry, the men showing considerable advancement, with such short training.

On Tuesday the men paraded at 6-15 under Major Cuffe. The morning was occupied with Squadron Drill and skirmishing work carried out in extended order. The men were exercised in leading horses and ranking past in column of troops. The O. C., at dinner on Monday evening, in a short speech, proposed that the regiment should march into Bombay on Friday morning and that they should attend a Church Parade at the Cathedral on Sunday evening; and this was responded to with great enthusiasm by all ranks.

MUNICIPAL BYE-ELECTION.

Sir P. M. Mehta Elected.

Yesterday was the last day fixed by the Municipal Commissioner for receiving nominations for a seat in the Girgaum Ward, rendered vacant by the non-acceptance of it by the Hon. Mr. H S. Dikshit who was selected at the last General Elections by the rate-payers of the D. or Girgaum Ward. Up to 5-40 p m. yesterday, the only candidate nominated was Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, who was proposed by the Hon. Mr. G.K. Parekh, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji and the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad and seconded by Mr. Ramchandra Bhaskar Mantri, Dr N.N. Katrak, Mr. D G. Padhye and Mr. E. R. Khote. The election thus being a non-contested one the Municipal Commissioner declared Sir Pherozeshah Mehta to be a duly elected member of the new Municipal Corporation.

THE SEONI TRAIN ACCIDENT

Ascribed to Excessive Speed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 19.

The report on the Sion train accident last December ascribes the accident to excessive speed and inefficiency of the Native driver and raises the question of efficiency of brake,

ST. PETER'S NEW CHURCH.

Laying of the Foundation Stone.

The interesting function of laying the foundation stone of the proposed new church which is to replace the old sanctuary of St. Peter's at Mazagon, was performed last evening by H. E. the Governor of Bombay, in the presence of a very large and representative gathering of ladies and gentlemen. Not long ago, the sight on which the old St. Peter's Church building stands was taken over by the Bombay Port Trust in connection with the new Railway scheme, and the present new site was subsequently selected for the new building. His Excellency Lord Lamington, accompanied by Captain Meynell, A.D.C., arrived on the scene at 5-30 p. m. and was received at the entrance by the members of the Society, and conducted to the platform, where was suspended the first stone to be laid in the construction of the new Church.

The ceremony commenced with the Hymn "O Lord of Hosts whose Glory fills" after which his Lordship the Bishop offered the following special prayer in which the congregation joined.

The Bishop, standing near the stone said :—

Dearly beloved in the Lord, we are gathered together here to lay the foundation stone of a building which we humbly trust may in due time be consecrated as a House of God; and first let us praise God's Holy Name for the mercy and goodness with which He has so far prospered our work; and let us further devoutly pray, that He will of his good providence bless all who in any way contribute to its completion; that He will protect from danger those who may be engaged in the building; and that He will send His blessing upon our undertaking.

V. Our help is in the Name of the Lord.
R. Who hath made Heaven and Earth.
V. O Lord, hear our prayer.
R. And let our cry come unto Thee.
Let us pray.
Lord have mercy upon us.
Christ, have mercy upon us.
Lord, have mercy upon us.
Our Father.

Prevent us, O Lord, in all our doings with Thy most gracious favour, and further us with Thy continual help that in all our works begun, continued, and ended in Thee, we may glorify Thy Holy Name, and finally by Thy mercy obtain everlasting life: Through Jesus Christ Our Lord. Amen.

O Lord Jesus Christ, Son of the living God, the brightness of his glory, and the express image of His Person, very God of very God, and the Life everlasting the Corner-stone cut out from the mountain without hands, and the immutable Foundation; establish we beseech Thee, this stone to be laid in Thy Name: and as Thou art the beginning and the end, by Whom all the beginning, God the Father from of old, created all things, so be to us, we beseech Thee, the beginning, the increase, and the consummation of this our work, which we now begin to the praise and glory of Thy Name; Who, with the Father and the Holy Ghost, livest and reignest, One God, world without end. Amen.

V. Behold, I lay in Zion a chief Corner-Stone, elect, precious.
R. And he that believeth on Him shall not be confounded,
V. The Stone which the builders refused,
R. Is become the head-stone in the corner.
V. This is the Lord's doing,
R. And it is marvellous in our eyes.
V. Very excellent things are spoken of thee,
R. Thou City of God.
V. Other foundation can no man lay,
R. Than that which is laid, which is Jesus Christ.

A lesson from Isaiah was then read by one of the clergy, after which the Bishop read the following address :—

THE BISHOP'S ADDRESS.

His Lordship then addressed the gathering as follows :—Your Excellency, Father Nicholson, brother Churchmen,—I do not propose to address a sermon to you or make a lengthy speech, but the occasion is one which calls for some remarks from me of a more or less important nature; and I will be as brief as I can in making them. In the first place we have to thank your Excellency for so kindly consenting to lay this stone for us. And, when I say that, I am not thinking merely of your official position as Governor of Bombay, which, of course, greatly adds to the dignity of this ceremony, but I am thinking rather of your position as a representative layman of the Church of England. The Priesthood of the laity is apt to be lost sight of, with all that it means of sacrifice and service; but when a layman—whatever his station—discharges so important an ecclesiastical function as the laying of the foundation stone of a church, this fact at once comes into view. Here we have an object lesson of the true position, and office of the laity, and of the relation in which they stand to all Church work. The Priesthood of the whole Church of Christ is a truth of immense importance. We clergy are the official representatives of it, but the faithful laity are of the essence of it, and the more this is recognised and understood the more likelihood is there of the Laity rising to a full sense of their responsibility and bearing their proper sense of the immense burden of the work of the Church. For this reason, above all other, in the name of everyone connected with St. Peter's, Mazagon, I thank your Excellency for your presence here this afternoon, and for your performance of this very important ceremony. With regard to the church which is to be built here I have a few words to say. It is, I believe, nearly a year and three months, since the last services were held in the old St. Peter's Church, we had hoped ere now to have the new St. Peter's built and in use, but the difficulties in the way of finding a site have been very great. I think you will agree with me that it is better to have waited and secured a really good site, which, I venture to think this is, than have acted in a hurry and regretted it ever afterwards. One disadvantage of moving from the old site is that out of the compensation money at our disposal for the actual Church building, some Rs. 18,000, have had to be paid for the purchase of this new site. It is estimated that the actual cost of the Church itself in the lines of the excellent design of the Architect, F. R. Stevens, will be Rs. 45,000. But we have only Rs. 40,000 left at our disposal. The committee, however, have, with a generous promise of help from an anonymous friend, put themselves responsible for the additional Rs. 5,000. But this still leaves us without funds for furnishing and fittings and the thousand and one incidental expenses, which occur in an undertaking of this kind.

It is not necessary for me to enter in any detail into the history of St. Peters'; it has been excellently given you in the report for 1905 of the work of the Society of St. John the Evangelist in Bombay. That history has been brought up to date including the causes which have led to the demolition of the old Church. There are, however, two points I desire to emphasize. The first is that this Church is, or will be, a Parish Church just as the old St. Peter's was. It belongs to Mazagon and the people of Masagon and is in no sense the property of the Society of St. John the Evangelist. That Society has become identified with it for the simple reason that for many years, I think since 1875, the incumbency of St. Peter's has been held by the Provincial Superior or some other member of the Society. It is impossible to say this without also saying how greatly indebted this neighbourhood district of Mazagon are to the long continued and devoted work of the Cowley Fathers, and also to the community of the All Saints' Sisters. As Bishop of this Diocese, I desire here and now to make the fullest possible acknowledgment of this. They have in the face of many difficulties carried on the work of this Parish jointly and severally, in addition to the development of their own admirable Mission work at Umarkadi close by, with great efficiency and success and they have received for it in the way of pay far less than would have supported a simple chaplain. I am well aware that they do not need any thanks but none the less I feel sure they will accept them sincerely and honestly as they are offered. The other thing I wish to say is this. I hope it will be very many years before they lay this work down. We read in the report to which I have already referred that Bishop Douglas brought the holy Fathers to Bombay, in order that is known as "Catholic" teaching might be introduced into the Diocese, in which at that time only one school of thought was represented. I can only say that my own most earnest wish is that the whole breadth of my view and thought and sympathy of the Church of England—in so far as it can be legitimately called by that name—shall find free expression in the Diocese. We should be distinctly impoverished, if what is known as the "Catholic" school were not represented. Other difficulties at the present time are due to the fact that considerable changes of thought and practice have taken place in that school as in many others, since 1875. But I am very hopeful myself that these difficulties will be surmounted. I commend the matter just now to your most earnest prayers.

It only remains for me to add a very few words about the significance of the ceremony which is now to be performed. The building of a material Church is a parable of the building of the spiritual Church; in both cases the foundation is of supreme importance, and this stone about to be laid represents the foundations of the new Church of St. Peter's as it also represents the one foundation stone of the whole Christian Church. St. Paul tells us what that is—"Other foundation can no man lay than that is laid which is Jesus Christ our Lord." No Church enterprise, or organisation or activity, can be secure or spiritually effective, unless it rests on Christ; nor is any individual profession worth anything unless Christ be the Inspiration of it. As the actual foundation of a building are out of sight so are the real motives of our religious life. In the one case you may have a representative foundation stone above ground with an inscription on it for all men to see, and in the other case you may have an open profession which says:—"Take notice, here is a Christian man." But the security and permanence of the superstructure are, in either case, wholly dependent on what is out of sight. To believe in Christ as our one and only Saviour, to learn of Christ as our great Teacher, to follow Christ as our one perfect example, to lean on Christ as our one steadfast Hope in the hour of our need, and last but not least to set Christ before men as the very Rock of Ages—all this is to build on the one sure Foundation, and to be ourselves built up, spiritual house, lively stones in the very Temple of God. May the work to which we set our hands this day be greatly blessed of God. May the building of this Church, as it rises higher and higher, day by day, be a witness to all around it of a living faith in Christ, and when it is finished, may it be the means of bringing many to Him, who now know Him not, and of drawing all who shall worship here more closely together in the every blessed Commission of His Saints.

His Excellency then laid the stone, offering the short prayer as he did so.

"In the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost we lay this Foundation stone of a Church to be dedicated to the perpetual service of Almighty God, and to the holy memory of St. Peter the Apostle. Amen."

The Bishop then placed the offerings of the people on the stone, the proceedings terminating with the Benediction. After the ceremony the trowel, which was of silver, handsomely designed, was presented to his Excellency. Among those present were the Hon'ble Mr. E. M. H. Fulton, the Honble Mr. Muir Mackenzie, Archdeacon Dickens, the Rev. Mr. Foote, Father Biscoe, Father Longmore, and others.

EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAIRO, MARCH 4.

THE KHEDIVE.

SINCE my last communication the Khedive has been having a somewhat busy time, He has presided over the Council of Ministers and officially received the Belgian Minister. Private audiences have been given at Koubbeh to Sheikh Hassouna El Nawawi, Chancellor of Al-Azhar University, and Sheikh Mohammed Rekhit of the Mehkemeh Shariah.

Special audiences have also been given to Count Valdrome, acting French Diplomatic Agent in Cairo, who presented to His Highness, M. Chartant and M. Edouard Thery, and also Tahya Bey Ibrahim and Ahmed Bey Afifi, the new Presidents of the Native Court of Appeal and the Mixed Court, respectively. The most important engagement was the opening of the General Assembly in Cairo at the Ministry of Public Works on the 28th ultimo.

The proceedings were of a purely formal nature, and after His Highness's opening speech the Assembly adjourned. In the afternoon he opened the Agricultural Show at Ghezireh in the presence of the President and members of the Khedivial Agricultural Society and a large number of officials and notables.

"THE DEAN'S BUILDING."

The foundation-stone of the new English School at Geziret Bedrane, Cairo, was laid on Wednesday afternoon by the Countess of Cromer. This school was the outcome of the effort of the late Dean Butcher of whom I wrote in my last letter. It was felt that it would be a fitting honour to his name to associate the building with him. Lady Cromer placed, in an iron coffer which was soldered down, a document bearing the following dedication :—

"This is called the Dean's Building in memory of Charles Henry Butcher, Dean of Shanghai Cathedral and Archdeacon of Egypt and 26 years Chaplain of All Saints.

"In the reign of His Majesty King Edward the Seventh, King of Great Britain and Ireland, Emperor of India, etc. etc.

His Highness Abbas Hilmi II, Khedive of Egypt,

"His Excellency the Rt. Honourable Earl of Cromer G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., O.M., His Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, Agent and Consul General in Egypt. In the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven, the twenty-seventh day of February, this stone was well and truly laid by Katherine, Countess of Cromer."

NEW CHURCH AT KHARTOUM.

The Church of All Saints' at Khartoum which is in progress of erection will be a magnificent pile, costing nearly £20,000. It is to be built in shape of a Latin Cross. The North transept is to be called The Gordon Memorial Chapel and there will be memorial panels to many soldiers who have fallen in the discharge of their duty in the Soudan.

AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

The formal opening of the largest Agricultural Show ever held in Egypt took place on the 28th ult at 2-30 p.m. It was a most brilliant social function The Khedive, Ministers, Lord Cromer, the Advisers, the members of the Diplomatic Body, and numerous high officials were conducted over the Exhibition by the leading members of the Khedivial Agricultural Society. They all showed the greatest interest, and the Khedive, who is a great farmer himself, spoke in most complimenting terms of the exhibits.

THE "EGYPTIAN STANDARD."

The New Nationalist organ, which is to be the mouthpiece of Mcustapha Pasha Kamel and his friends, was inaugurated at 5 o'look on Saturday March 2nd in the Arabic Hall of the Continental Hotel. The "National Party" rolled up in force, and great enthusiasm was kindled by the speech of Kamel Pasha.

He elaborated the same old theme with which he has so plentifully fed the French Press in Paris and the Native Press here:—"*Carthago est delenda.*" In the first issue of this paper which was published on March 3rd there were a number of articles all written in the style which the Anglophobe Vernacular Press has adopted for years past.

The only difference is that English and not Arabic is the medium by which the discontent, which is the Policy of the "Nationalist Party," is to be scattered abroad.

Such a paper will not make for peace, and its advent is much to be deplored.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The meeting of the General Assembly held on March 3rd was unprecedented for the animation with which the discussion of the many and various demands was carried on. The Assembly debated all the morning until noon, and resumed its deliberations in the afternoon at 3 o'clock, and did not adjourn until late in the evening.

The greatest interest was shown in the proposal that the Arabic language should be the sole vehicle of instruction in all the Government schools. Saad Pasha Zaghloul strongly opposed this measure in a most eloquent speech. He declared that neither the text-books nor the teaching staffs were available for the purpose and he deprecated the resolution as premature and calculated to injure the cause of education in Egypt. In spite of his speech the resolution was carried with only five dissentients.

The most important resolution next discussed was that full parliamentary institutions should be given to the Egyptian people who should have entire control of the financial and other administrations. Pending the developement of these institutions it was demanded that the powers of the Legislative Council should be largely increased.

This resolution was carried by a large majority.

THE SPREAD OF EDUCATION.

There is a growing movement among the chief men of the rural districts in favour of the extension of Education. A meeting has just been held at the Moudirieh of Dakahlieh, and the Moudir addressed a meeting of local notables with great eloquence urging them to subscribe for the foundation of a school at Mansourah where teachers for the Kuttabs, a class for which there is a very great demand, could be properly trained. The Moudir's suggestions were enthusiastically received and over £1,500 was subscribed.

THE CHIEF OF AUNDH.

Investigation to Commence on 3rd April.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT MURDER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, MARCH 19.

The case against the Chief of Aundh has been fixed for the 3rd of April.

The charges are many, including one of attempted murder.

SPORTING NEWS.

BILLIARDS.

European Amateur Championship.

THE room set apart for the playing of Championship games was packed on Monday night at Pyrke's Saloon in anticipation of a close and classy game in the final of the eliminating rounds to decide who was to play the present holder for the Cup, Messrs. Louth and Avery were the players and it was difficult to say who was expected to win though, as mentioned before, the former, if in form, is a player of a very high class.

For the first half century or so there was nothing to choose, with Louth just steadging by a few strokes. Though his opponent was getting some nice leaves he played very far from his true form and Louth began to draw away and soon put up a lead of over forty. He never, throughout the game, made a big break such as in the last game but at 31 in the early part of the game was a beautiful bit of finessing, all but four being made with the white in baulk, from middle pocket to top pockets. Though at times Avery had bad luck he did not seem able to get the simplest of shots, and resorting to potting his opponent did not help him much. Louth too was not as good as he would have been had he been harder pressed but played some really remarkable shots missing big breaks by failing by a hair's breadth the most difficult cannons. With his scored at 178. Avery found himself a hundred behind and from now, though he later reduced this to 70 there was but little interest in the game beyond some of Louth's play and he ran out with a nice all-round 24. His best were 31, 30, 26, 24 (unfinished) 21 and 20 and Avery's 24 and 23 (twice). The final scores being :—

Mr. Louth	500
Mr. Avery	374

The final between Messrs. Pyrke and Avery is to be played to-morrow night and the game should be a rattling good one.

SPORTING NOTES.

The Poona Prospectus.

THAT not much time is wasted, and that racing the year round in this Presidency would be practicable, is certain; as, barley have we had time to meditate upon the doings in the big meeting in Bombay, and with still a few Extras left, the Prospectus of the Poona Meeting is issued for the inspection and approval of the racing world.

Racing will commence about July on the picturesque course at Poona, a mile and a half and ten and a half yards in circumference and, unlike Bombay, providing for Hurdle and Steeplechase races. According to the programme, the seven days of the meeting proper have been fixed for September the 7th, 11th, 14th, 18th, 21st, 25th, and 28th, and the generous terms on which the events are framed offer inducements which should carry more than ordinary weight with up-country stables and provide a meeting again of exceptional interest. Even in the condition the hill stations was last year, as far as racing went the verdict could not be otherwise but complimentary to the Stewards and if Poona is to escape the epidemic in the coming season we may expect something not far off a record.

As in Bombay, race for country-breds have been done away with and fast as well too when one remembers the victory of Lady of Quality in a field of two which was followed by a walk-over, and if those in this class are not good enough to run with the others there can be no objection in providing races especially for them.

Perhaps the most important point to note is the change in the conditions of the Aga Khan Cup which should now be an extremely interesting event apart from its importance. A handicap before, it has now been made into a Terms race in which the top weight will not exceed 9st 7lbs even be the horse a Viceroy's Cup winner. Furthermore, the value of it has been increased to Rs. 7,500, meaning Rs. 5,700 and a £100 Cup presented by H. H. Aga Khan to the winner, Rs. 1,200 to the second and Rs. 600 to third.

The Autumn Plate, Stand Plate and September Plate have been increased by Rs.500 i.e. to Rs 2,500 and in all the big horse classes have benefited to the extent of Rs. 4,000 since 1906. In place of the two C. B, races, two new races have been framed the Dealers' New Plate and Lanowli Plate, for all Arabs, value Rs. 2,000, each. The Derby, Aga Khan's Commemoration Plate and Lilliput Plate, have been increased by Rs. 500 each and altogether the Arabs have been given Rs. 5,500 in excess of last year.

This liberality on the part of the W.I.T.C. is bound to have its effect and by adopting this policy there is no telling to what pitch racing will advance in coming years.

There is no cause for anxiety amongst owners of high class blood no limit has been fixed for high-weight handicaps as the Stewards openly state that none will be given more than a galloping weight which usually results in the second class horses which are entered with them getting a weigh which necessitates the carrying of so much dead weight. With the big guns getting galloping weights, these second raters will have but little chance, but it will have the beneficial effect of keeping them in their own class.

The 14-2's have been provided for us usual and, if we may judge by Bombay, the class should be well represented. At present the conditions for only four events appear for the fourth day, Wednesday the 18th, and of these two are the big Steeplechases, the Poona Grand National and Pony Champion Chase, and a third is the Naval and Military Plate of Rs. 2,000 for Arabs 14-1 and under—a sort of Army Cup.

Of the important races the Trial Plate is on the first day, the Poona Plate and Poona Derby on the second, the Aga Khan's Cup on the third, the Governor's Cup and Western India Stakes and Ganeshkhind Plate on the fifth.

First Entries close on Tuesday, 30th July, second on Tuesday 13th August and 3rd on Tuesday 27th August.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

Match between the 1st Batt. G. I. P. Railway Volunteers and the 1st Battalion B. B. & C. I. Ry. Volunteers. Fired on Ghat Cooper Range on Saturday last. Teams of 8. Nine shots per man; last seven shots to count. I. V. R. A, targets Scors :—

1ST BATTALION B. B. AND C. I. RY. VOLS.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Lieut. W. P. Pechey	31	30	30	91
Lieut. C. A. Cooke	29	33	26	88
S. I. Lockwood A.	28	32	26	86
Cpl. Goulter D.	28	29	26	83
Sgt. Cavell W. B.	23	22	27	72
Cpl. Ramsay C. A.	26	30	33	89
Cpl. Sweeney W. B.	29	30	25	84
Cpl. Fernandez F.	29	31	26	86
				679

1ST BATTALION G. I. P. RY. VOLS.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
L.Cpl. Alcock S	24	26	21	71
L.Cpl. Sharp S. H.	25	29	26	80
S. Maj. Chapman R. V.	27	26	29	82
Sgt. Alcock A. S.	25	26	21	72
Lieut. J. W. Stokes,	25	31	21	77
Sgt. Harrison J.	22	24	20	66
Cpl Lillywhite J.	32	28	28	88
Cpl Nivin C.	24	31	28	83
				619

THE LADIES' CORNER.

AN 1860 REVIVAL.

"I predicted—immediately after the production of 'La Savelli'—that the round evening bodice which leaves the whole of the shoulders bare would quickly become popular," writes our lady correspondent in Paris, "and certainly my prediction has been fulfilled. "The Parisiennes have almost unanimously, voted in favour of this picturesque—if peculiarly trying—fashion, and the 1860 bodice is one of the most popular novelties of the season. Doucet, who has so great an influence on the world of fashion in Paris, is making a speciality of this partiqular style of bodice, and many of his clients are going in for a special massage for the purpose of getting their shoulders into proper condition! "I pointed out a little time ago, that serious difficulties lay in the path of the round evening bodice! it is one thing to shape a bodice and quite another to shape the shoulders which are to carry it! One little 'tip' I must give my readers apropos the 1860 evening bodice; it is not absolutely incorrect to wear with it a fine chemisette of point d'esprit, and the latter goes a long way towards making the shoulders look plump and sloping; of course for this mode, what is required is the shoulder of our grand, mothers; something very rounded, and not at all athletic! It often happens, nowadays, that even when no 'salt-cellars' are visible there is nevertheless a faulty outline on the shoulder itself, and it is easy to understand that the slightest short-coming is accentuated by the severe outline of the bodice in question."

PAINTED TAPESTRY.

Many people do not know that much of the old tapestry was painted with dyes after it was made. A lot of this tapestry is still done in Rome. The idea of oil-painted tapestry is, however, the invention of an Englishwoman. Miss Diana Chambers was first inspired to try her hand at the work when she was staying as an hotel in Rome of which the walls were covered with dyed tapestry. She also saw the hangings for a large municipal hall in course of production. But she noticed that the dyed colours faded very much, so she determined to try to get the same effect with oil paints. This she does, using a great quantity of special tapestry medium with her colours so that the paint sinks into the material without running, and does, in fact, give it a permanent dye. She has to get all her tapestry sent specially from abroad, the coarse kind for covering furniture coming from Rome, while for screens and so on she uses the real gobelin make. A big Chesterfield covered entirely with this painting, the front showing a Sevres group of figures and the back masses of roses, is in the possession of a political hostess, and, delicate looking as it is, has stood two years' hard wear.

LORD Ronaldshaw arrived at Calcutta from Rangoon by the B. I. S.N. "Gwalior" last evening, and proceeded at Government House.

FACE COVERED WITH SCURVY

Little Boy so Terrified By It that He Could Not Sit Still—Miserable to Watch Him—Suffered Nine Months—Now Rid of Disease.

WHOLE FAMILY PRAISES CUTICURA

"I am quite willing to state how grateful we are for the great benefit received from the Cuticura Remedies. Each of us, five in family, have used either one or the other of the Cuticura Remedies and have found them equal to what they are claimed to do. In fact, it is marvelous to see the change in so short a time. Our son, ten years old, had patches of scurvy on the face and lower limbs, and was so terrified by

BY THE WAY.

MEMORIES OF METZ AND SEDAN.

Two more links with the momentous events of the war of 1870 have been broken by death. M. Paul Derculede's brother Andre succumbed the other day to the effects of wounds received at Sedan; while at Valenciennes the man who made his way through the German lines into Metz at the risk of his life has just died in a state of poverty. He succeeded in delivering to Bazaine the despatch which in the last days of September announced the preparations for the relief of the city, but which the Marshal steadily declared had never reached him. Though Metz fell, the risk of the journey through the enemy's forces was deserving of reward, and the fact that the hero of the deed was allowed to sink into want is naturally a subject of comment in the French Press.

FEBRUARY 30.

There is such a date as February 30, if one only happens to be in the right place at the right time. This date was actually recorded, as we learn from Notes and Queries, during the voyage of the Pacific Mail Company's steamer Siberia from Yokohama to San Francisco in February 1904. It is well known that in order to make the number of sunrises and sunsets actually experienced in a voyage round the world agree with the calendar as kept in any one spot an extra day has to be intercalated, or "heaved overboard," according to the direction in which one is travelling. The adjustment is made at the time of crossing the 180th meridian, which run somewhat to the west of the midway point between Japan and the Pacific coast of America. Hence the passengers had a day to themselves in a particularly exclusive sense.

FORTY YEARS AT THE OLD BAILEY.

The opening by the King of the New Old Bailey recalls a figure familiar to judges, counsel, and visitors generally, in the person of Mr. William Field, who has officiated for upwards of forty years as usher in the old building. Mr. Field, who will be seventy next April, received his appointment from the then Lord Mayor of London, the late Sir Benjamin Phillips, and during his long tenure of office has seen at the Old Bailey four Lord Chief Justices in succession and a similar number of Recorders, as well as of Common Serjeants. Mr. Field has heard upwards of 150 death sentences pronounced.

THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Some comparisons are made in an article by Mr. Edgar Crammond in the March "Contemporary" between the terms upon which members are admitted to the London Stock Exchange and to the great foreign Bourses. Candidates for the London Stock Exchange must be recommended by three members who must engage to pay £500 to the creditors of the candidate in case the latter should be declared a defaulter within four years from the date of his admission. He must be nominated by an existing member, who thereupon ceases to be a member of the Stock Exchange. The present value of a nomination is about £30. New members are required to hold at least two shares in the Stock Exchange, the present market price being over £250 per share; and finally they must pay an entrance fee of £500. The terms are very much lower in the case of candidates who have served as clerks on the Stock Exchange for four years.

THE PARIS BOURSE.

The financial strength necessary to obtain admission to the London Stock Exchange is ridiculously disproportionate to that required in the case of the New York Stock Exchange and the Paris Bourse. In Paris an *Agent de Change* has to be a capitalist with nearly £100,000 within his personal possession. The number of members is limited to seventy, and admission is only possible in the event of the death or resignation of a member. The vacancy is sold to the candidate at a price fixed by the committee—the latest price being about £60,000. In addition to this amount, the candidate must satisfy the committee that he is possessed of a working capital of at least £20,000, and he must also deposit £8,000 with the committee and £4,000 with the French Treasury.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

In the case of the New York Stock Exchange the membership is limited to 1,200, and candidates can only obtain admission by purchasing the seat of a deceased or retiring member. The present value of a seat in the New York Stock Exchange is about £17,500. A candidate must be proposed by two existing members who are called upon to state whether they would accept the candidate's uncertified cheque in payment for securities to the value of upwards of £3,000.

LONG-LIVED CLERGYMEN.

A remarkable example of clerical longevity is furnished by the Rev. Hugh Prichard, of Anglesey, who has just celebrated his 100th birthday, and who looks back seventy-six years to the day of his ordination. But clergymen appear to make up in length of days for their lack of worldly possessions. Not long ago we read that the Rev. Prebendary Hutchinson, vicar of Clifton, North Staffs, was actively engaged in his ministerial work within four years of his century; and that there are more than fifty incumbents at the Church of England who have held the same livings over half a century. The Rev. Potter Cole had been vicar of Hawkesbury, Gloucester, for seventy-three years when he died at ninety-seven; and the Rev. Mr. Flower held the living of White Waltham for sixty-seven years, though it was not his first cure.

MOSQUITO-BITING.

One is not surprised to find that the following delightful letter to the "Dignified Editor" of the *Asian* is signed by Mr. Chatterjee:—Sir,—From the scum of earth these insects originate; their number is so great that both human beings and animals are quite sick of these small insects, especially during spring and summer. Mosquito-curtain of course helps a good deal. In the evening and night the swarms of these insects begin to bite everybody without any distinction of creed and colour, age and worldly distinctions! The poor animals at the cowsheds are very much troubled by these iniquitous insects from sunrise to sunset. They have no curtain against the bite of these gnats. There are good sportsmen who kill several man-eaters and other ferocious animals by guns and rifles. What instruments can they suggest to destroy these insects who wrecklessly rob the sleep of both man and the beast? There are scientific men and chemists who may point out the means of total destruction of these insects. In spite of sulphur fumigation the swarms of mosquitos take shelter in the sleeping rooms to bite children and other inmates and the household creatures. What means to be adopted by the sufferers is a question which needs a ready solution by the generous readers and the public. With what object they are created by the Creator is not exactly known. They are perhaps originated to suck the venous blood of the men and creatures to establish equilibrium of the blood and lymph which are the essential parts of the human structure. There are contagious diseases which generally originate from the vicious blood and lymph, such as small-pox and other cutaneous affections. Those who are troubled by these insects at night must bear it in mind that these insects bite them to their good effects. What a science can suggest about the total extinction of these insects is a question to be readily solved through your wide-ventilated paper. Let chemists and sportsmen undertake the means to save man and the beast from the mosquito-biting. What remedy do we adopt?

THE COURSE OF TRUE LOVE.
(Sartorial Style.)

There was a young man in a tie,
Who said, "Shall we wed by and by?"
But the maiden said, "No!
That's a ready-made bow."
And the youth tottered off with a sigh.

"I love you," cried Edwin with vigour,
"I would toil for you, dear, like a nigger,"
She replied, "I refuse.
You wear five-shilling shoes,
Which are not (need I say it?) de rigueur."

A wealthy young man of the States
Said, "My bosom for you palpitates.
Take me and my dollars!"
"Nay, you've celluloid collars,"
Said the maiden, "which every girl hates."

Said he, "Will you marry me, please?"
But her answer his heart seemed to freeze.
"Your suit is in vain,"
She made haste to explain:
"Your trousers are bagged at the knees."

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BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

THE discovery of an alleged portrait of Shakspere in a North-country inn has naturally created a great deal of interest. Unfortunately it has no pedigree, in the absence of which no Shaksperean portrait is worth much, any more than a supposed Titian or Raphael. There are indeed, only two portraits of our master-poet which can claim to be definitely established as genuine—the engraving by Martin Droeshout, which stands as frontispiece to the First Folio, and the memorial bust in Stratford Church. The Droeshout engraving has the testimony of Ben Jonson to its substantial accuracy, and the Stratford bust probably was as faithful as the rude sculptor could make it. None of the other Shaksperean protraits was certainly painted in the poet's lifetime, and the balance of probability is that all of them, even the Chandos portrait in the National Portrait Gallery and the Ely House portrait now at Stratford, were painted from the Droeshout engraving or the mortuary bust. The newly discovered portrait, being dated 1588, when Shakspere was only twenty-four, certainly does not come under that category; but it is far more likely that it was a fanciful attempt to reproduce Shakspere's youthful features by a later painter than that it is a genuine contemporary portrait.

FALSE PORTRAITS.

We know that many pseudo-Shaksperean portraits have been produced in this way. The admirable Ireland in his delightful "Confessions," which some enterprising publisher might very well reprint, describes several attempts of his own. One of his productions was "a large head of our bard, which I executed on vellum, in body colours, affixing his arms in one corner and his name and age in another." This Ireland attributed to Cowley the actor, and asserted to have formerly adorned the greenroom of the Globe Theatre. On another occasion he picked up a curious Jacobean drawing on a bookstall, which he altered to represent Shakspere in the character of Bassanio, touching up the face from the Droeshout engraving until it was sufficiently like Shakspere to strike the antiquaries of the day with wondering awe. In a still more vivacious mood, he announced the discovery of a full-length lifesize portrait of Shakspere, painted on board, among the papers of his mysterious patron, but for substantial reasons this interesting picture never made its appearance, any more than the two copies of the First Folio with unopened leaves which he also promised.

"MEDDLING WITH MILTON".

An interesting question as to what is meant by the "definite text" of a literary classic is raised by Dr. Aldis Wright's letter to the "Times." A writer in that paper had accused him of unnecessary meddling with the text of Milton, because in his 1903 edition of that poet he amended a well-known line of "Lycidas" to.

"Who would not sing for Lycidas? He well knew. Himself to sing."

In all previously printed texts—in the volume of elegies to the memory of Edward King of 1638, as well as in the miscellaneous poems of 1645 and 1673—the "well" was omitted, it appears, however, in the Milton MSS. preserved at Trinity College. Dr. Aldis Wright's emendation is now further defended by the statement that in the printed copy of the 1638 "Lycidas" which is preserved in the Cambridge University Library "well" is inserted in the margin in Milton's handwriting. But it is a nice point for argument whether this is sufficient ground for departing from the reading of the miscellaneous poems of 1645, which were undoubtedly published under Milton's own superintendence—"printed by his true copies," as the title-page asserts; and the same is true of the reprint of 1673. Probably by that time he had come to agree with the "meddlesome printer's reader" whom, Dr. Aldis Wright supposes to have originally omitted the "well" as unmusical. Most readers will agree with him, and think that the line as it is commonly printed is preferable to Dr. Aldis Wright's emendation. In any case it is usually admitted that the printed text of a poem, if it can be shown to have been printed under the superintendence of the author, is a better authority than his manuscripts, especially when several of these are extant and differ from one another in many minor details. Otherwise we should be plunged into a Serbonian bog of controversy in the case of poets like Keats, Shelley, or Tennyson, whose manuscripts are available and display numerous alternative readings. There must be some definite authority, and a text like that of the 1645 "Lycidas" seems to us to provide it better than any number of MSS.

AN OFT USED LINE.

Speaking of "Lycidas," one may refer to a recent discussion about the originality of the famous line which describes the love of fame as "That last infirmity of noble mind." The idea of course, is to be found in Tacitus and Montaigne, and probably in many other writers. It is quite probable that the scholarly Milton was thinking of the weighty remark of Tacitus about Helvidius Priscus, "Erant quibus appetentior famae videretur, quando etiam sapientibus cupido gloriae novissima exuitur." Reference, of course, has been made in the course of this discussion to Mr. Swinburne's discovery of "the most inexplicable coincidence in the whole range of literature." Mr. Swinburne had been reading the tragedy of "Sir John van Olden Barnevelt," by Massinger and Fletcher, in a well-known edition of the old dramatists, and there found this passage:—

"Read but o'er the stories
Of men most famed for courage or for counsel,
And you shall find that the desire for glory
(That last infirmity of noble minds)
Was the last frailty wise men e'er put off."

This was obviously a translation of the aphorism of Tacitus, which Mr. Swinburne did not recognise, as he appealed to "some Italian original as yet undiscovered." The remarkable thing was that this tragedy was printed at least fifteen years before Milton wrote "Lycidas" and the apparent conclusion was that one of the best-known lines in our poetry was a sheer plagiarism. Fortunately there is a very simple explanation. Someone thought of referring to the original edition of "Sir John van Olden Barnevelt," and discovered that the Miltonic line did not exist in it. The truth was that the editor of this reprint, struck by the general similarity of the passage to Milton's, had written the line from "Lycidas" in the margin of his copy, without adding "of," or "vide," and the printer interpolated it in the text where it was not discovered until it was too late to remove it. Thus the charge of plagiarism against Milton falls to the ground, and Mr. Swinburne's "inexplicable coincidence," turns out to be only a mare's nest. But it still continues to crop up in literary discussions, and Heaven only knows when we shall see the last of it.

A STATUE OF GEORGE ELIOT.

George Eliot is at last to have a statue in that part of North Warwickshire which has made the district a place of summer pilgrimage. A pillar of granite from Griff, close by, will be erected by Mr. F. A. Newdegate, the owner of Arbury, in the park of the novelist's "Cheverel Manor," and within a short distance of South Arbury Farm, the birthplace. It was here that lived not long before Marian Evans's time, "the incomparable baronet," Sir Roger Newdigate, who founded the Oxford Newdigate Prize, and it was through his park that the Rev. Mr. Gilfil ("Scenes of Clerical Life") having preached at "Shepperton" Church in the morning, rode in the afternoon to take service at "Knebley." Arbury is within the parish of Chilvers Coton (Shepperton); Astley (Knebley), just without the gate. Both churches are described in the authoress's first novel.

THE LONGFELLOW CENTENARY.

In connexion with the centenary of Longfellow's birth it is of interest to recall that the American poet made two visits to England. When in this country in 1835 he arranged for an English edition of his prose work "Outre-Mer," of which the "Spectator" remarked that "either the author of the 'Sketch-Book' has received a warning, or there are two Richmonds in the field." In 1868, when the American poet was again in England, he was introduced to the Queen, received honorary degrees from both Oxford and Cambridge, and at a banquet given in his honour had his health proposed by Mr. Gladstone. To Longfellow's memory the highest honour was bestowed in the admission of his bust and his name to Westminster Abbey in 1884, no similar honour having before then been bestowed on any representative man of another country. When Oxford gave Longfellow his D. C. L., Benjamin Jowett, then only a Balliol tutor, entertained him in the rooms looking out on the Martyrs' Memorial in St. Giles'. An interesting comment on his guest's poetry is remembered by the present writer, the only survivor of the little function in question:

"You," said Jowett, addressing the poet, "and the best of your brother bards, always remind me of Plato's born philosopher who, in an uncongenial, because a turbulently democratic, era, lets the political storm sweep by as he shelters himself from it behind the hedge of speculation. Your best verse, as it seem to me, is inspired not by contemporary events or national scenes, but by the decaying monuments, and their associations of antiquity or mediaevalism. "Yet," put in another visitor, Frederick Temple, afterwards to become Archbishop of Canterbury, "some of Mr. Longfellow's most stirring lines are those animated by that moral movement whose singers were Mr. Whittier and himself, and who found its apostles in Mr. Garrison and Dr. Channing."

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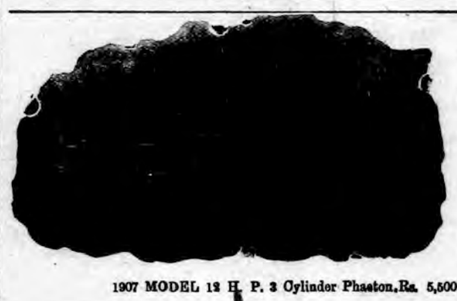

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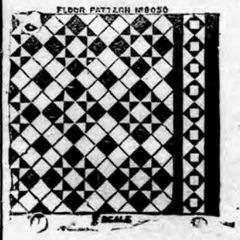

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